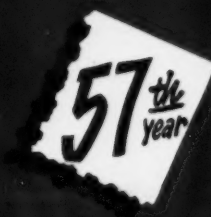


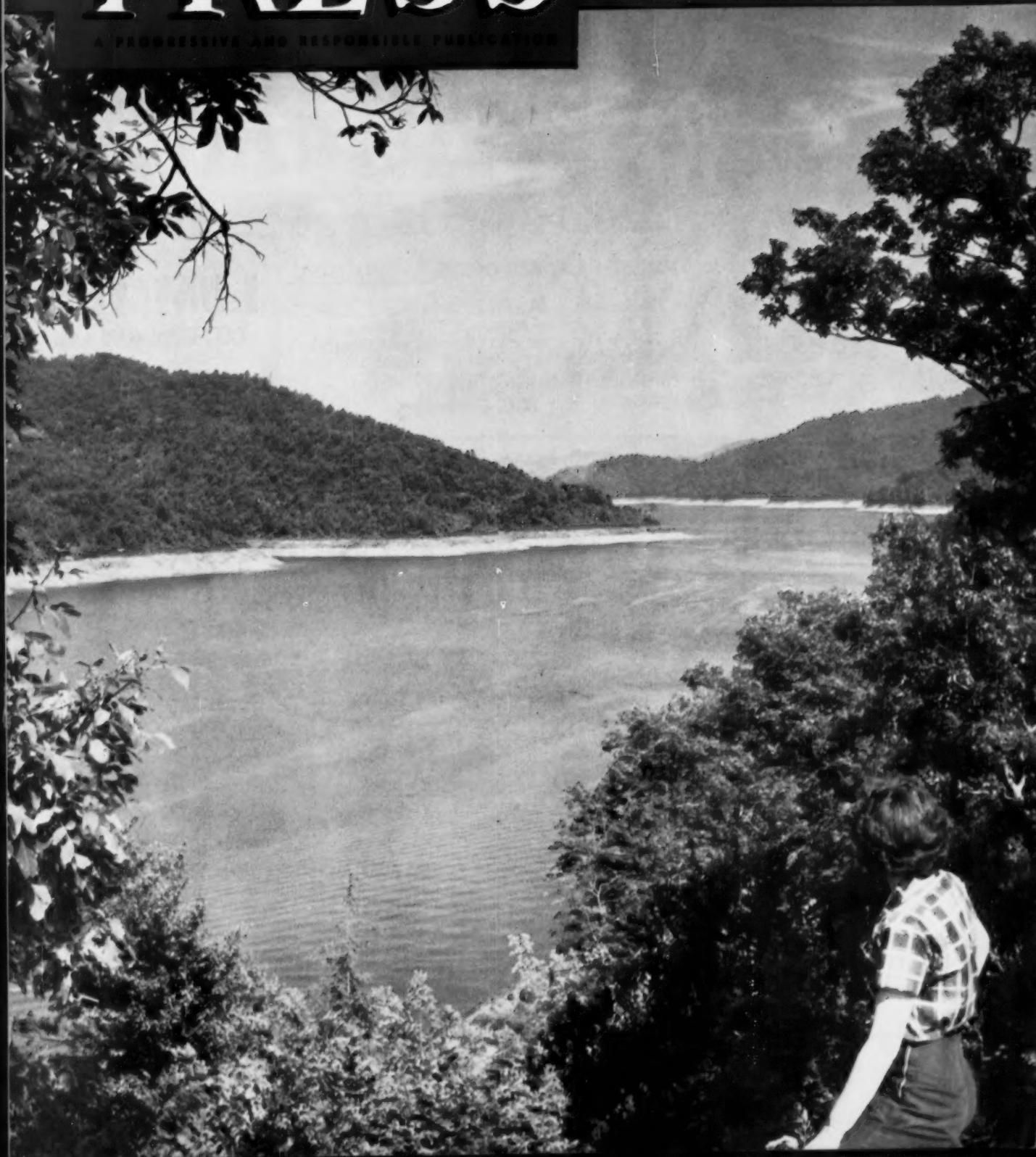
The Cotton Gin and Oil
PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

AUGUST 15, 1956



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





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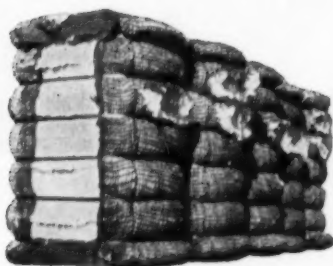
DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles

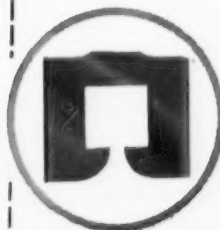


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DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

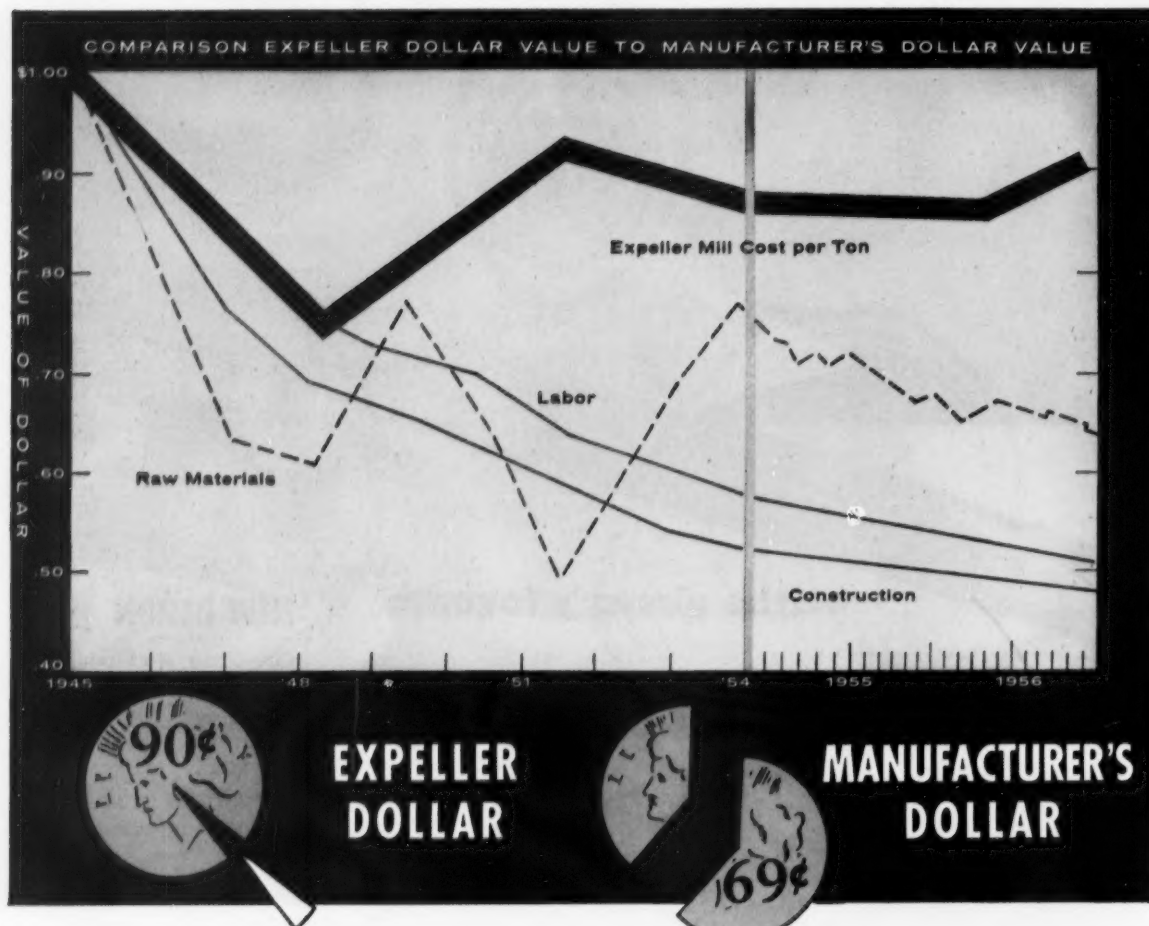
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ON OUR COVER:

Man seldom improves on nature, but there are exceptions to this rule. Our cover scene is an example. Fontana Lake is one of the recreation spots resulting from American's needs for more water and more power. Located on the southern boundary of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, this lake is formed by the TVA dam across the waters of the Tennessee River in the western part of North Carolina. August is a favorite month for thousands of tourists to go to Fontana for the varied sports and vacation activities that are available.

Photo by Frank J. Miller

VOL. 57 AUG. 11, 1956 No. 16

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginniers' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginniers' Association
Arizona Ginniers' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginniers' Association
California Cotton Ginniers' Association
The Carolinas Ginniers' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginniers' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginniers' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginniers' Association
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Tennessee Cotton Ginniers' Association
Texas Cotton Ginniers' Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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THREE LEADERS IN THE SOUTHEAST on the program of the 1956 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference who are shown here are, left to right: Dean C. C. Murray, University of Georgia; H. L. Wingate, president, Georgia Farm Bureau and vice-president, National Cotton Council; and Director David S. Weaver of the North Carolina Extension Service.

In Georgia, Aug. 22-24

Program Ready for Cotton Mechanization Meeting

COTTON'S FUTURE, and the role that mechanization will play in that future, will be examined by leaders from all parts of the Cotton Belt on Aug. 22-23-24 at the tenth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference in Georgia.

The group will meet the first day and the second morning at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, and then will go by bus on Aug. 23 for lunch and a pre-harvest mechanization demonstration at the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

Many of those attending the first two days' sessions will remain on Aug. 24 for an all-day workshop of research and design engineers from industry, USDA and land grant colleges.

Sponsor of the conference, as in previous years, is the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division, headed by Claude L. Welch. Cooperating groups are USDA, land grant colleges, the farm equipment industry and others.

A complete report of the conference will appear in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on Sept. 8. The National Cotton Council will later distribute the summary-proceedings to those attending and to others interested.

• **Opening Session** — R. Flake Shaw, executive vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, is chairman of the mechanization steering committee and general chairman for this conference. He will make the opening statement at the first session on

Wednesday morning, Aug. 22.

Dr. C. C. Murray, dean and coordinator of the college of agriculture of the University of Georgia, will deliver the welcome address.

"How Big Is Cotton's Future" is the title of an address by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, to be presented at this session.

E. Lee Langsford, USDA agricultural



DR. W. L. GILES, superintendent, Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, Miss., will be featured conference speaker.



TWO USDA agricultural engineers taking part in a panel discussion will be H. F. Miller, Beltsville, Md., left; and A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, on the right.

economist, will discuss "Mechanization in Cotton's Future," and Dr. George H. King, director, Georgia Experiment Stations, will have as his subject, "The Southeast Moves Ahead."

• **Afternoon Session, Aug. 22** — H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau and vice-president of the National Cotton Council, will preside Wednesday afternoon.

C. W. Chapman, Georgia State Conservationist, will address the group on the role of conservation farming in cotton production.

"Fitting Mechanization into a Cotton Production Package" will be the title of a discussion by Dr. William L. Giles, superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Director David S. Weaver of North

Carolina Extension Service will be the leader of a panel discussion, "Boosting Farm Know-How." Panel members will be I. R. Anderson, Georgia farmer; M. R. Powers, South Carolina farm equipment dealer; William N. Downs, Georgia banker; and W. L. Martin, an Alabama county agent.

• **Morning Session, Aug. 23** — C. D. Tuller, president of C. D. Tuller Cotton Co. and a director of the Council, will preside at this session, which will open with a panel discussion, "Pinpointing Cotton Mechanization Research Needs."

Panel leader will be R. R. Poynor, general supervisor, farm practice research, International Harvester Co. Members of the panel and their topics will be: Dr. J. Winston Neely, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., cotton breeding;



J. WINSTON NEELY, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., will participate in a panel on research needs.

John R. Carreker, Southern Piedmont Conservation Station, land preparation, planting and fertilization; A. W. Snell, Clemson Agricultural College, production equipment; and Fred A. Kummer, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, harvesting equipment.

"Keeping Cotton's Quality High" is the title for a second panel scheduled at this session. T. D. Truluck, Deering, Milliken Service Corp., Union, S. C., will lead the panel, composed of H. F. Miller, USDA; A. M. Pendleton, USDA; Robert Howard, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; and W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association.

• **Mechanization Demonstration** — The meeting will adjourn at 11:45 to go by bus to Georgia Experiment Station for a barbecue lunch.

The afternoon will be devoted to a demonstration of research work on pre-harvest mechanized practices. J. C. Futral, Georgia Experiment Station, will be in charge of the demonstration.



CLAUDE L. WELCH heads the National Cotton Council Production and Marketing Division, which handles many plans for the conference.

Tried...and Proved

The Telescoping pipes and ball joints that have been used for years on trucks and unloaders are now available for cotton gins.

The Elbow over the ball joint has a $\frac{1}{4}$ " plate for the wearing surface. The square construction gives a smooth surface and eliminates any breakage that might occur in a short turn round elbow.

The Ball Joint is the best ever manufactured. It is sealed by a packing, floating around the ball. This is a graphite impregnated packing and does not require any oil or grease.

The springs that hold the telescope to the ball joint are a feature of Phelps' equipment that allows the telescope to slip out of the socket without damage, should it become caught on a truck.

The Telescope can be furnished in steel or aluminum and in various lengths up to 9' for special jobs. Standard length 7'6". Ease of operation of the Telescoping pipe and ball joint makes it possible for one man to feed the machine to full capacity.

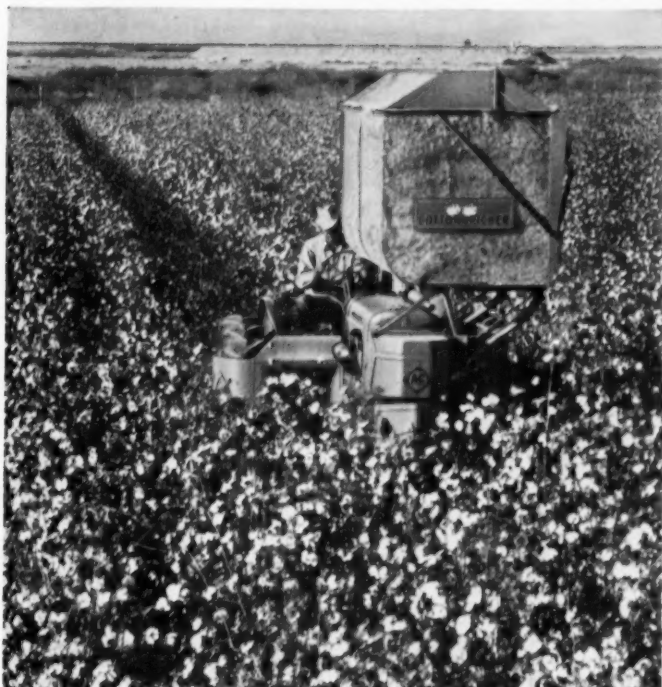
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New Two-Row Picker for large-scale cotton growers gathers the crop as fast as 50 hand pickers . . . at substantially lower cost. Convenient controls, hydraulic, self-unloading basket, contribute to easy operation. New blower delivery to covered basket.

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That's what you'll get with an Allis-Chalmers Spindle-Type Cotton Picker. Spindles are long, grooved . . . *no barbs* . . . moistened so the lint will catch quickly. The spindles stop rotating while the cotton is smoothly removed — without knotting, twisting or tearing the fiber. Cotton is elevated out of dust zone, then blown into covered basket.

The result — low-cost machine picking with grades equal to usual hand-picked cotton.

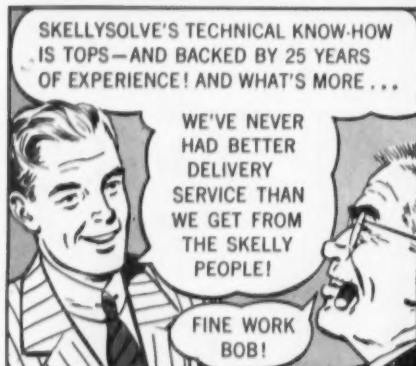
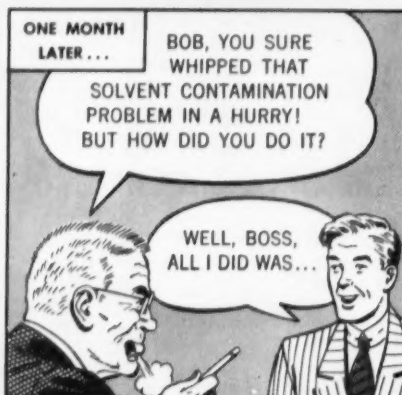
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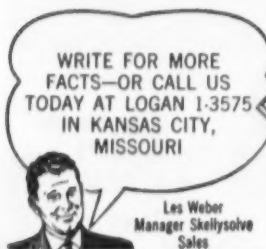


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SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.

• Mexico Will Trade Lint for Imports

COTTON must be taken in trade for a number of imported items from 13 countries, the Mexican government announced Aug. 3.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has ruled that importation of cars and trucks will be prohibited unless Mexican importers pay for the purchases in Mexican cotton. Imports of autos and parts in 1955 totaled \$80 million.

Many other items such as machinery, chemical products, typewriters, adding machines, steel and artificial fibers will be subject to the same ban in the future.

Officials said the government entered into the barter agreements to counteract in part the difficult situation created by the sale of five million bales of U.S. surplus cotton on the world market at competitive prices.

Although virtually all of Mexico's current cotton crop had been placed on the international and local market, officials said the 1956-57 crop was "still not defined."

Barter agreements are now in effect with the U.S., Italy, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Argentina, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Japan and Czechoslovakia.

Ginners of Tennessee Attending Schools

One-day schools for Tennessee cotton ginners are being held Aug. 13, 16 and 17. M. T. Gowder and James A. Mullins, Tennessee Extension agricultural engineers, have announced.

Continental Gin Co. engineers are conducting the first school, Aug. 13, at the Farm Bureau Building in Trenton. Murray Co. engineers will conduct a school Aug. 16 at the Bemis YMCA Building, near Jackson; and Lummus Co. engineers will be instructors Aug. 17 at Milan High School.

Tennessee's ginning improvement program was the subject of an article by Gowder and Mullins in the July 28 issue of The Press.

Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, Livestock Leader, Dies

Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin of Athens, Ga., longtime leader in livestock activities of the Cotton Belt was buried on Aug. 6 following services at Athens. A strong believer in the value of cottonseed feed products, he was widely known in the cotton oil industry and addressed several annual conventions of crushers' organizations.

Egyptian Studies Cotton

Cotton breeding and culture are being studied by Ahmed Hafez El-Didi of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture during an assignment at the U.S. Cotton Field Station at Shafter, Calif. The Egyptian works at a similar station in his country.

New Gin in Tanganyika

The first producer-owned cotton gin in East Africa was opened recently in the Geita District of Tanganyika, USDA says.

Watershed Congress Will Convene in Nebraska

The third National Watershed Congress will be held Sept. 18-20 at the Hotel Cornhusker, Lincoln, Nebr.

Sponsored by many of the country's agricultural, business, industrial, conservation, labor, civic and recreational organizations, the National Watershed Congress is an outgrowth of an act passed by Congress in 1954 providing for a cooperative approach between local, state, and federal groups for soil and water conservation in upstream areas.

Known as the watershed protection and flood prevention act, this legislation has made possible a fresh approach to curbing flood water and soil erosion

problems in headwater areas where more than one-half of the nation's flood damages occur annually.

All planning to attend may register in advance by sending \$5 to the National Watershed Congress, c/o convention manager, Chamber of Commerce, 208 North Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Big San Joaquin Crop

San Joaquin Valley cotton men expect a record crop if conditions continue as favorable as they have been to date, a survey by The Fresno Bee indicates. Yields in the California producing area promise to top the previous highs of 805 pounds in 1950 and 806 pounds per acre in 1954, the newspaper reports.

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Several State Rating Bureaus are already issuing Fire Insurance rate credits for magnetic fire protection. Rate credit action is now pending in other cotton states in view of the standards recently set up by their rate governing bodies appointed committee.

One important requirement of those standards is that the permanent magnet installed must bear this label "Listed Under Re-examination Service of Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc."

MAGNI-POWER NOW CARRIES THIS LISTING so that when your state code provides Fire Insurance Rate Credits your installations will qualify. Don't wait—write now for details.

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3,600,000 Tons of Farm Commodities Exported

Exports of farm commodities under Public Law 480 totaled 3,600,000 metric tons during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to USDA. Approximate tonnages shipped were as follows:

Wheat and wheat flour, 91 million bushels wheat equivalent; 541,000 metric tons of feed grains; 468,000 bales of cotton; 71.6 million pounds of tobacco; 315 million pounds of cottonseed oil; 163 million pounds of soybean oil; 101 million pounds of lard; 2.6 million bags of rice; 25.7 million pounds of dairy products; 3 million pounds of linseed oil; 4.4 million pounds of frozen beef; 51 million pounds of potatoes; 185,000 pounds of poultry; and 10 million pounds of tallow.

Agreements signed during the last fiscal year involved 13 countries wanting cottonseed or soybean oil, with lard as an alternative commodity in some cases.

Programs providing specifically for about 130 million pounds of lard were included in agreements with six countries (approximately 88 million for Yugoslavia, 17 million for Austria, 11 million for Brazil, 10 million for Spain, 3 million for Chile, and one million for Paraguay).

The 1955-56 agreements now provide a total of \$119,700,000 for soybean and cottonseed oils; \$5,500,000 has been added since mid-May by an amendment to the earlier agreement with Italy. This adds an estimated 33 million pounds to the earlier programs. On the other hand, shipments against some of the earlier commitments have been somewhat smaller than was originally forecast, in most cases because rising market prices reduced the quantities that could be purchased with a fixed amount of dollars. The total quantity to be shipped pursuant to the 1955-56 agreement is still estimated to be about 700 million pounds.

• Burned Cotton Was Worth \$1 Pound

BURNED COTTON brought \$1 a pound in Memphis soon after the close of the Civil War, Joe Curtis recalls in a recent article in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The incident happened when Col. W. R. King, his family and neighbors were sitting in the yard of their plantation home on the banks of the Mississippi one evening.

The steamboat Tycoon came down the river, loaded with cotton owned by some of the few men fortunate enough to hide their cotton from the Yankee soldiers during the fighting and to hold it for speculation afterward. As the Tycoon neared the King home, there was an explosion and it burst into flames.

The passengers were saved, but the boat was a total wreck. Weeks later, after the owners had abandoned the hulk, Colonel King salvaged some of the cotton, shipped it to Memphis, and sold it for \$1 a pound.

■ DR. C. R. SAYRE, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., has been appointed by President Eisenhower to a committee to study ways of increasing use of farm products.

• World Peanut Output At Record High

WORLD production of peanuts in 1955 is placed at a record 12.4 million short tons, according to the second estimate of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. This is an increase of about three percent from estimated production in 1954, and is almost one-third above the prewar average.

The most significant increase occurred in the U. S. where production was up over 55 percent from the small 1954 crop. Harvests in Africa also were considerably larger than in 1954. Some expansion took place in most of the other larger producing countries of the world with the exception of India, Indonesia, Argentina and the Belgian Congo.

Civilian consumption in the U. S. in recent years has been about 6.5 pounds of peanuts, farmers' stock basis, per person. Because of the small 1954 crop, in March 1955 the import quota for the year was raised from 1.7 to 52.7 million pounds, shelled basis, and in May all import restrictions on shelled peanuts were removed, effective through July 1955. Gross figures totalling 60,669

tons of shelled peanuts and 636 tons of unshelled nuts were imported last year.

Reflecting the small 1954 peanut crop, U. S. production of peanut oil in 1955 fell to 9,000 tons from 35,000 tons the year before. Peanut oil imports, at 15,129 tons compared with 3,089 tons in 1954, were the largest since 1937.

With respect to peanut production in 1956, the only suggestion thus far of a decline in output is in the U. S., Brazil and Mexico. The only indication as yet of an expansion is in Argentina, where the harvest now underway is expected to be significantly larger than last year. In the major producing areas of the world—India, China-Manchuria and Africa—the major factor determining the size of the crop will continue to be the weather, USDA reports.

Peru Cuts Pima Tax

Peru has reduced the export tax on Pima cotton approximately one cent per pound, USDA reports.

■ LOUIS TOBIAN has been elected vice-president of Dallas Symphony Society.

USDA August Cotton Report

A 1956 cotton crop of 13,552,000 bales is forecast by USDA. This is eight percent less than last year's production of 14,721,000 bales and compares with the 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales. With acreage allotments in effect for the third successive year, yield per acre prospects continue to reflect the effects of growing cotton on the best land, the use of more and higher analysis fertilizers, and other improved cultural practices, USDA comments.

Cotton prospects are exceptionally favorable in New Mexico, Arizona, California and irrigated areas of Northwestern Texas; generally as good as last year's record yields in most Central Belt areas; and better than average in Coastal States where boll weevil infestation is a serious threat. In central and some dryland areas of Northwest Texas, prospects are very poor.

In arriving at the Aug. 1 indicated cotton production, USDA customarily uses the acreage in cultivation July 1 less the 10-year average abandonment from natural causes after July 1. For this Aug. 1 forecast, USDA also took into account the preliminary reports of acreage measurements, acreage to be removed for compliance purposes and reports on acreage placed in the Soil Bank. The 1946-55 average percentage abandonment applied to the acreage in cultivation July 1, 1956 computes to 435,000 acres. An analysis of the reports on excess acres to be removed and Soil Bank sign-up indicates that approximately three quarters of a million additional acres may not be harvested this year. It will not be possible to make a final determination of the effects of these programs on cotton acreage harvested until the end of the season.

In North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, rainfall was ample to excessive during July with frequent showers hampering poisoning in some areas. Weevil infestation increased materially during the month with considerable damage reported in some sections. In South Carolina, progress of fruiting was satisfactory during July with weevils mostly under control. In the Central Belt, the crop is well advanced and fruiting is heavy. Poisoning operations have been widespread and generally effective.

In Texas, cotton prospects are extremely poor in the central part, the southern and some northern Low Rolling Plains counties and extreme southern counties of the High Plains. However, dryland cotton in central High Plains areas made good progress during July, but soils were becoming dry toward the end of the month.

The forecast of 13,552,000 bales of 500-pounds gross weight is equivalent to 13,436,000 running bales. If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 5,595,000 tons. This compares with 6,038,000 tons in 1955.

Details of the report, by states, follow:

State	Acres in cultivation July 1, 1956 less 1946-55 average abandonment ¹		Aug. 1 condition		Lint yield per harvested acre			Production ² 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
	Thous. acres	Percent	1955	1956	Average 1946-54	1955	1956 indic. Aug. 1 ²	Average 1946-54	1955	1956 indic. Aug. 1
North Carolina	459	78	89	87	321	350	335	457	351	320
South Carolina	691	74	78	83	301	375	372	656	572	535
Georgia	859	71	80	75	252	376	363	675	701	650
Tennessee	545	77	87	92	359	523	528	564	623	690
Alabama	990	73	83	77	281	478	376	880	1,045	775
Mississippi	1,604	78	89	86	340	579	590	1,856	2,023	1,670
Missouri	366	77	87	96	367	502	557	362	410	425
Arkansas	1,369	77	91	90	339	545	535	1,382	1,663	1,525
Louisiana	585	74	81	85	336	454	468	586	582	570
Oklahoma	758	72	86	81	154	281	253	356	463	400
Texas	6,910	75	79	73	194	281	250	3,518	4,039	3,600
New Mexico	182	91	90	94	526	688	738	237	266	280
Arizona	377	93	89	97	656	981	1,060	559	728	825
California	771	93	87	96	659	774	828	1,164	1,205	1,330
Other States ⁴	61	78	85	80	284	383	370	47	50	47
United States	16,527	77	84	83	283	417	394	13,098	14,721	13,552

American-Egyptian³ 43.4

¹ From natural causes. ² On acres in cultivation July 1 less 1946-55 average abandonment. ³ Production ginned and to be ginned. ⁴ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Nevada. ⁵ Included in state and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

DOWN AND OUT



HERE LIES A WEEVIL WHO CAN DO NO EVIL

This weevil will eat no more cotton. His last meal was toxaphene and for him—like his many insect pest friends—toxaphene means a sudden end to his destructive habits.

Leading cotton growers everywhere have come to depend on toxaphene for efficient, economical, all-season insect control. All reports show that boll weevils have been controlled when a complete insect control program with toxaphene was followed. And toxaphene has proved its ability to provide control in wet seasons as well as dry.

For consistently high yields per acre, toxaphene is the proved all-purpose insecticide. It is officially

recommended for control of most cotton insect pests. So do what other successful growers do—start with toxaphene and stay with toxaphene. Keep your insect losses to a minimum by using toxaphene dusts or sprays for a complete, all-season control program.

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Naval Stores Department

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by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Not Much Reduction** — This year's soil bank operation may win some votes, but it is going to bring very little reduction in crop output, which presumably has been its central purpose. Figures the USDA describes as "substantially final" show that relatively few cotton growers are benefitted from the soil bank.

Total soil-bank outlay this year will reach about \$225 million. Of that amount, more than \$150 million figures to wind up in the pockets of Corn Belt farmers in the Midwest, where farmers allegedly have been in "revolt" against the GOP, the party to which they traditionally gave support.

Cotton growers figure to collect about \$25,500,000 for banking a few more than one million allotment acres. (About 80 percent of the acreage is in Texas.)

Little corn land, ironically, will be withdrawn from production. In the case of this single crop, soil bank rules allow a farmer to plant his entire allotment, and then some, and still collect soil bank payments. This was made possible

by a special ruling making corn growers eligible simply by planting less than their "basic acreages." Base corn acreage on a farm runs about 17 percent higher than allotted acreage.

There is the specific case of an Iowa farmer, for instance, who will collect about \$2,000, and yet harvest about as much corn as he'd planned. He qualified for the payment simply by fencing off some pasture, thus complying with no-grazing rules of the soil bank.

A heavy proportion of acreage put into the soil bank by cotton growers and others is drouth-stricken or flooded land which would not have been harvested anyway. Secretary Benson and his top aides, let it be said, were against making bank payments on damaged acres which wouldn't have produced a crop anyhow.

As the Secretary once put it, he wanted to buy a dollar's worth of crop reduction for every 100 cents paid out. He was overruled by the Republican National Committee and the White House.

Farmers will start receiving their soil bank money this month. Checks will be going out in heavy volume this fall, before the elections in November. Farm leaders, meantime, are questioning whether surpluses can be reduced under present soil bank procedures.

By rotating fields through the soil bank, resting a different field each year, many farmers can meet requirements for payment, and yet keep production as high as ever. "The so-called soil bank program authorized this year may have a temporary constructive purpose," says Herschel Newsom, master of the National Grange. "Its surplus disposal features, however, cannot be regarded as acceptable over any substantial period of time."

Smaller cotton producers have profited little if any from the bank this year, since few of them could underplant allotments, thereby complying with bank regulations. Their acreages already have been too sharply cut for participation except in the case of drouth or damaged land which wouldn't produce a crop in any case.

• **Important Legislation**—Actions taken in the last days of the recent Congress will have lasting impact upon almost all citizens across the land. A case in point is alterations in the federal social security program.

Changes will mean higher social security taxes against your income during working years, but also broader benefits after retirement. Here is where you now stand on social security:

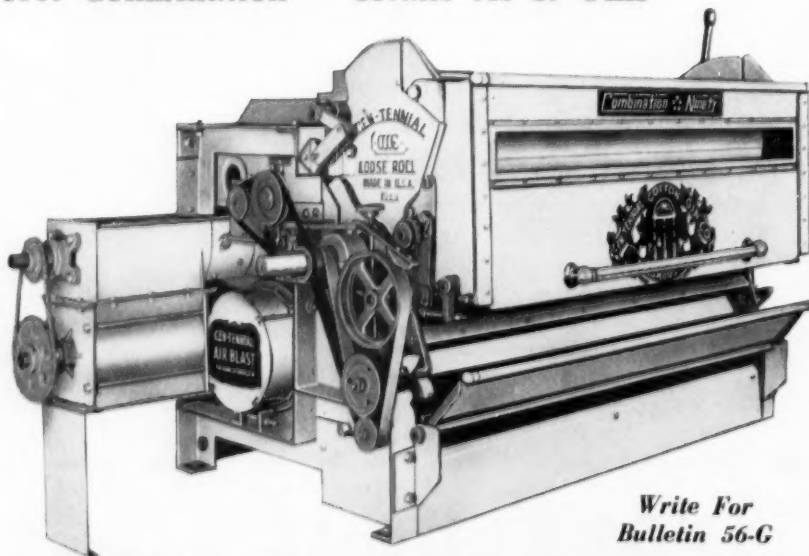
1. Women now become eligible for

(Continued on Page 42)

The IMPROVED 1956 Model Five Star *Combination* ★★★★★ *Ninety*

"The Perfect Combination — Cleans As It Gins"

- ★ Greater Capacity
- ★ Smoother Sample
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Cotton's Future -- "Sought-After" Qualities

Dr. C. R. Sayre emphasizes more effort in Research, Quality Breeding and Promotion to insure the future of cotton.



Dr. C. R. Sayre is President of Delta & Pine Land Company (world's largest cotton plantation); Chairman, Cotton Quality Committee, National Cotton Council; Member over-all Research Advisory Committee to Secretary of Agriculture; formerly Chief, Division of Cotton, Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, U.S.D.A.

New technologies in spinning, weaving and finishing reflect an increasing necessity to offer consumers a much wider range of cotton fabrics, in greater volume, at lower price. This — in the face of increasing costs of production and marketing.

This challenge calls for Government-supported research digging deeply into the potentialities of cotton fiber qualities — and privately-supported seed-breeding that puts more emphasis on spinning value that will survive mechanical harvesting and cleaning as opposed to mere increased yield per acre.

To meet the challenge, the cotton industry must be keenly **Quality Conscious**. Production methods or ginning results that pile up unwanted grades and staples in CCC stocks — like production cost — reductions made without regard to quality — will injure, not improve, cotton's future. Quality gains on the farm must

not be offset by inadequate bale-protection — skimpy bale-covering, or cuts, tears and perforations that invite contamination.

The cotton industry must also be **promotion conscious**. At the producer level, it now spends on promotion only 0.00133 per cent of the country value of \$150 per bale. This compares with 3.11 per cent of gross sales which 8 major advertisers spend for promotion. Such inadequate financing can seriously jeopardize the future promotion of cotton.

Expanded research and promotion are the essential keys to providing, at competitive prices, the "sought-after" qualities that will meet cotton's competition at every point where the consumer decides the question: "Shall I buy cotton?" Cotton's future will be glorious — or dismal — in proportion to cotton's financial and moral support of expanded research and promotion.

**Published in the interest of the American Cotton Industry by
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association.**

• Weed Control Costly In Irrigated Areas

WEED CONTROL IS COSTLY in irrigated cotton and, while herbicides are aiding, good cultural practices are essential, USDA says.

In a survey of 1,400 cotton growers in seven California counties, Agronomist John H. Miller of USDA's Agricultural Research Service found that weed-control measures cost \$8 to \$200 per acre a season, with the average about \$20. Besides the cost of weeds in fields, there is the expense of weed control in fence lines, roadways, drainage ways, and canal banks. The same growers averaged \$80 per mile for control of weeds in ditchbanks. This does not mean weeds are controlled in all cases, since an estimated four to six percent of the California cotton crop is lost to weeds.

Failure to recognize the potential problem in small isolated weed patches is often the beginning of a serious weed outbreak. Also, if rows are not laid out properly for planting, the best cultivator cannot do an effective job of weed control, USDA points out.

About 12 percent of the cotton land surveyed in California was infested with annual grasses, 13 percent with broad-leaved annual weeds, and 12 percent with perennial weeds.

Weeds now causing most trouble to cotton growers in this area are Johnson grass and water grass. However, the possibilities for control of these two weeds seem fairly bright. Water grass, along with other annual weeds and grasses, can be held in check by a com-

Castor Oil Stockpile British Secret

What the British are going to do with all that castor oil is a top secret. The government has stockpiled 297,000 gallons of the oil, but a spokesman when questioned in the House of Commons would say only: "The stock is for strategic considerations which I prefer not to reveal."

bination of flame and sweep cultivation. The newly developed herbicide dalapon has performed well against Johnson grass and Bermuda grass.

Nutgrass and field bindweed are two weeds that are becoming increasingly troublesome to western cotton growers. Satisfactory means for control of nutgrass are still being sought. For control of bindweed, spot treatment with soil sterilants has met with limited success.

Mixed Feed Output Rises

Formula feed production in the U.S. was five percent larger in the first half of 1956 than in the comparable 1955 period, reaching a total of 17,955,000 tons, the American Feed Manufacturers' Association reports.

Broiler and turkey feeds led in percentage gain, and poultry feeds of all types accounted for 63 percent of the total tonnage of manufactured feed.

More Cotton to Burma for Many Years To Come

Cotton is one of Burma's chief imports, and is likely to continue to be an import need in the future, a USDA study indicates.

Burma has a large area in the dry zone planted to cotton. The cotton produced is short staple. There is an agricultural development program for improving the quality of the cotton by the introduction of new varieties. Burmese cotton is cheap to produce and there has been a ready market for the short staple cotton.

Burma will increase the number of cotton textile mills and when built these will result in an increase in the demand for domestically produced raw cotton of suitable staple length. With irrigation Burma can produce longer staple cotton, but for many years to come Burma will import cotton yarns and cotton textiles, USDA indicates.

Soybean Fertilizers Tested

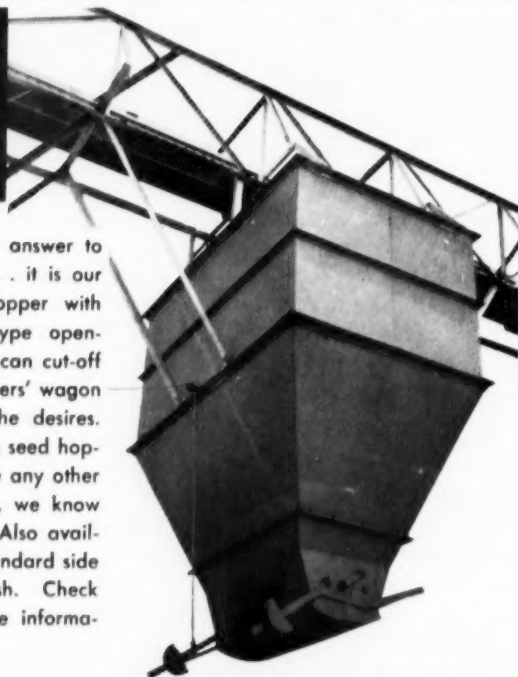
Effects of fertilizers on soybeans are being demonstrated this season in Escambia County, Fla., Assistant County Agent James H. Walker, Pensacola, reports. Tests on Tifton and Ruston soils are designed to show the response to various rates of phosphorus and potassium on soybean yields.

■ ARTHUR OLANDER has been elected president of Hutto Co-op Gin, Hutto, Texas. V. C. JOHNSON is manager.

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Yes, Ginners, here is your answer to Seed Hopper problems . . . it is our 5-Bale Customer Seed Hopper with center discharge, scissor-type opening. With this hopper you can cut-off the loading of your customers' wagon for any amount of seed he desires. Ginners who have used this seed hopper say they would not use any other kind. Once you've used it, we know you'll say the same thing. Also available is the 2 and 3 Bale standard side opening hopper if you wish. Check with us today for complete information.



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Riverside Mills
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• More Oil, Less Lard

AMERICANS apparently used more cooking oil but less lard and shortening during the first half of 1956, while their consumption of butter and margarine was about the same as a year earlier, USDA reports. The pattern of fats and oil products used during the remainder of 1956 is expected to be about the same as in the first half of the year. Lard production now is tapering off, and less lard is expected to go into shortening.

• Two-Day Maid Program

A TWO-DAY PROGRAM is planned for the Texas South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest at Lubbock, Nov. 19-20, the sponsoring committee has announced. Events will include a parade, men's style show, dance, ladies' style show, and the final evening show at which the area's entry in the national contest will be chosen.

• Recruit More Braceros

BRACERO RECRUITING at Monterrey, Mexico, will total 170,000 workers, as compared with 156,000 obtained last year for farm work in the U. S., administrators of the recruiting center predict.

• Cotton Folks Good Pickers

ADDED PROOF that cotton folks are good pickers, of beauties as well as other things, comes from Oklahoma. La Donna Kramer, Oklahoma's Maid of Cotton, also was selected as Miss Oklahoma to compete in the Miss America contest in Atlantic City.

• Watch Out for Matches

GIN FIRES started by wooden matches already are being reported, although the

ginning season is just getting started. That's a reminder of the value of seeing that safety matches are used by cotton pickers and everyone else associated with harvesting and ginning, says Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

• Bottom Defoliation

BOTTOM DEFOLIATION may help to save the top crop of cotton, Jasper Jernigan, Alabama Extension cotton specialist says. When cotton is rank and bottom bolls start rotting before the top ones mature, the question of when to defoliate is tough to answer. While bottom defoliation is still largely in the experimental stage, and should be used only in a small percentage of cases, Jernigan believes that farmers with conditions that seem to warrant the practice may want to try it on part of their crop this season. He added that bottom defoliation is simply a matter of adjusting equipment so that the chemical is put only on the lower half of plants.

• Protein Needed Earlier

PROTEIN is needed earlier by dairy cattle in drouth areas, feeding specialists point out in releases that oil mills will find timely to pass on to the dairymen. As plants mature, says Texas Extension Service, their nutritive value declines rapidly, especially the percentage of protein. This should be offset by increasing the protein content of their concentrate ration.

• Peanut Grades Revised

PEANUT GRADES have been revised further by USDA. Tolerances for both undersize and split peanuts are changed to three percent in the U.S. No. Runner and U.S. Extra Large, Medium and

No. 1 Virginia grades of shelled peanuts. Minimum screen size for U.S. No. 2 Virginia peanuts was changed from 18/64 to 17/64 inch.

• Boots for Oil Mills

A NEW RUBBER BOOT that is highly resistant to cottonseed oil, butter and animal fats, alcohols and hydrochloric acid is announced by U. S. Rubber Co. Called U. S. Royal Butylac, the boot is light grey in color and of the pull-on type.

• Farm Issue Dead?

THE FARM ISSUE is dead, according to Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, agricultural economist who once was chairman of President Truman's economic advisory council. Nourse recently said that the rise in hog prices and sale of surplus cotton abroad had killed the farm price problem as an issue in the 1956 campaign.

• Weeding by Plane

AIRPLANES are being used to weed irrigated cotton fields in California this season on an experimental basis. The aerial approach to weed control is being tried after the middle of the season, when the cotton plants become so bushy that ground cultivation machines can't pass between rows. Planes fly over the field spreading a granular form of Alanap-3, a pre-emergence weed killer made by the Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Co. The granules were developed just for the cotton tests. After they are applied, irrigation pumps are turned on to wet the chemical into the soil. The chemical then goes to work killing weeds before they come above ground.

• Meal in Matchbox

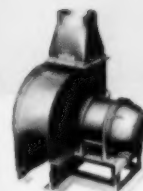
A MEAL IN A MATCHBOX is the latest British food development. The Ministry of Agriculture has packed a three-course meal, three tiny tablets and envelopes of chemicals, in a small box. When water is added, the food, which is entirely synthetic, makes a full-sized feast.



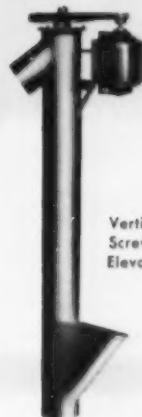
Officials of Two Texas Oil Mills Gather

OFFICIALS of two Texas oil mills are seen in these photographs. The picture on the left shows, left to right, at Mid-West Cooperative Oil Mill at Hamlin, members of the executive committee: Wayne Nowlin of Rotan, H. D. Henson of Munday, T. T. Smith of Colorado City, and Jack Fry of Ballinger. On the far right is Manager R. L. McClung. The fifth member of the executive committee, absent from picture, is Wallace Allison of Rule. In the picture on the right, officials of the Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill in Thorndale are, left to right: Manager W. R. Sanders; Vice-President Emil Schmeltekopf, Kyle; President George Bohlen, Taylor; Secretary C. H. Lawhon, Rice's Crossing.

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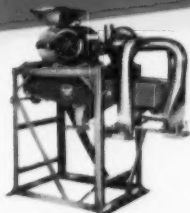
Grain Blower
& Exhaust Fan



Vertical
Screw
Elevator



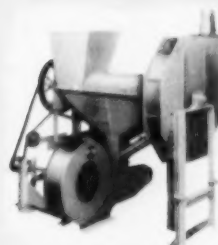
Cob Crusher for making
Poultry Litter



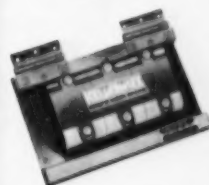
Corn Cutter and Grader
with Aspirator



Vertical Feed Mixer
½ to 5 tons and larger



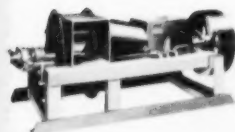
Corn Sheller with blowers
for grain and cobs



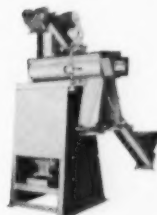
Magnetic Separator
protects mill machinery



Forced Air Carloader
with motor or belt drive



Regular and Pitless
Corn Shellers



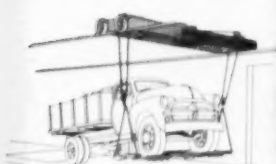
Twin Molasses Mixer



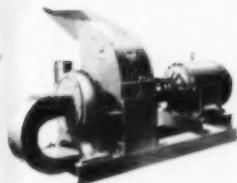
Corn Scalper with or
without air cleaner



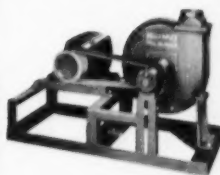
Chain Drag in double and
single geared types



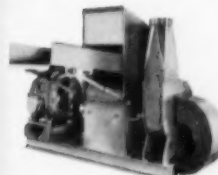
Electric Truck Hoist
cuts handling costs



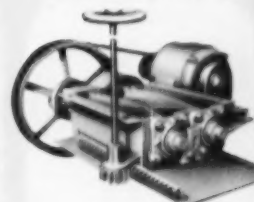
Model "M" Hammermill
with direct connected motor



Attrition Mill Blowers
for any size plant



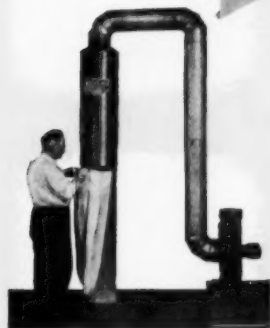
Model "S" Wide
Throat Hammermill



Corn Crusher and
Feed Regulator



Grain Feeder



Electric Bag Cleaner

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- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Bucket Elevator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Mill Blower
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The comments of the satisfied Kelly Duplex owners (shown here) are typical of the hundreds we have received. They point out to us, as we hope they do to you, that a Kelly Duplex machine more than proves its worth "on the job" . . . will give the kind of top performance, lower operating and maintenance costs, and longer life that you're looking for. Whether you're interested in a feed mixer, a hammermill, or any one of nearly 30 different mill and elevator machines, it will pay you to get the full Kelly Duplex story before you buy. Why not return the air mail card to us today and see for yourself?



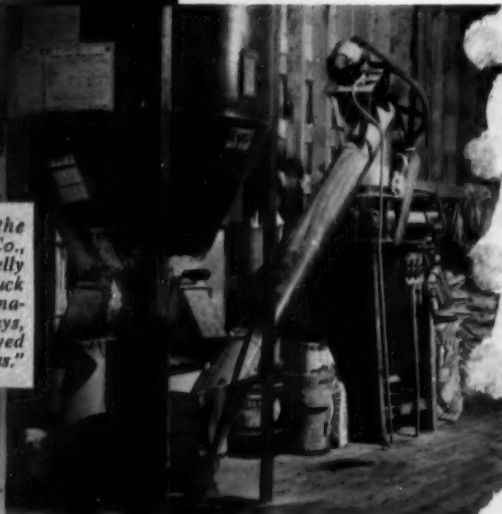
Mr. Royer, manager of the Troy Grain and Supply Assn., Troy, Ohio, has this to say about his Kelly Duplex corn crusher—M10 hammermill installation—"It's by far the best equipment we have ever seen in operation, and we have seen about all of them in the past 25 years of business."



All mill equipment in the Morrow Feed & Supply Co., Pleasant Plain, O., is Kelly Duplex—including this truck hoist-chain drag combination. Mr. Lehr, mgr., says, "...this equipment has played a vital part in our success."



The Farmer's Cooperative Creamery Co., Clear Lake, Wisc., uses a 42' long Kelly Duplex Vertical Screw Elevator to fill their storage bins. It gives them an hourly capacity of 20 tons of corn or grain. Mr. Swanson, manager, says, "We would recommend it to anyone in need of this type of equipment."



"We don't know where we could possibly buy better equipment." That's what Mr. Bontrager, manager of the Bontrager Grain & Feed Company, Middlebury, Indiana, has to say about his Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer-Molasses Mixer combination.

Two good reasons led the Mayer Grain Co., South Whitley, Ind., to standardize on Kelly Duplex Feed Mixers for use in all 5 of their elevators. Mr. Eikenberry, Asst. Gen. Mgr., sums it up this way, "(1) it's very economical to keep up, (2) it can handle a load far in excess of its rated capacity."

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• Newspaper Stresses Cotton's Value

COTTON'S CONTRIBUTIONS to the Coastal Bend area of Texas are featured in a recent issue of "Better Ranches and Farms," a magazine supplement to The Corpus Christi Caller, newspaper at Corpus Christi, Texas.

"Cotton Still King in the Coastal Bend," says a feature article by Grady Stiles, farm editor; and an editorial is headed, "King of the Fibers."

Stiles estimates that a 13-county area around Corpus Christi will produce nearly 140,000 bales this season, compared with 185,000 bales in 1955 and the big 1954 crop of 292,000 bales.

Editorially, the newspaper commented, in part:

"King Cotton is holding the center of the stage in the Coastal Bend right now.

"Gins are humming, cotton pickers are singing, and farmers are hauling the golden fleece to the market place—and the government loan.

"This is the busy season; and within the comparatively short period of from six to eight weeks, the area's farmers will add more than \$30 million to their income.

"Although this year's crop is only a mere shadow of those harvested in the hey-day of cotton production in the Coastal Bend, this area is still basically a cotton growing section. Its agricultural economy is firmly established on cotton. Acreage reductions, invoked in an effort to bring production in line with demand, have taken a heavy toll of cotton; but the hoary headed old king is still the No. 1 producer of agricultural income in the rich counties comprising the Coastal Bend.

"However, acreage reductions are not

the only headaches that have been troubling King Cotton within recent years. There has arisen a new pretender to the throne so long held by this king of the fibers. That new pretender is the ambitious and aggressive family of synthetics.

"The cotton industry, fortunately, has awakened to the serious threat being presented by synthetics. It has banded together in what is known as the National Cotton Council to conduct broad research into new uses for cotton and to promote nationwide marketing programs. The new approach to cotton's disturbing problems is paying off.

"Farmers themselves are joining in the battle. They are not only striving to produce a better quality of cotton, but they are also seeking more economical methods of producing it. Gradually, cotton production is becoming a highly mechanized process.

"And into the struggle to maintain cotton's supremacy in the field of fibers, cotton ginner have thrown all their resources to provide the most efficient equipment in the world to process the cotton moving in from the fields. Here in the Coastal Bend are some of the most modern gin plants to be found anywhere in the entire Cotton Belt.

"With all segments of the industry working together to bolster up King Cotton's throne in the kingdom of fibers, synthetics are going to have a tough job unseating the old monarch who has ruled so long."

Canada Uses More Cotton

Canadian cotton consumption during the 1955-56 season was about eight percent above that of the previous season, USDA reports.

Chopping Weeds Improves Arkansas Soybean Yield

Chopping weeds and grass out of soybeans more than paid the \$3 to \$5 per acre cost for some Phillips County, Ark., farmers, according to D. C. Blanchard, associate county agent.

Robert Moore, who lives near Helena, has a three-year average of 50 bushels per acre of soybeans. He attributes high yields to chopping once or even twice if necessary to control weeds and grass and early planting, with good seedbed preparation.

Another farmer who believes in giving beans a chance and who has made money by so doing is B. A. Allen of Mellwood. He plants early on well-prepared soil and chops soybeans if necessary to prevent weeds and grass from taking the beans.

More Wells on Plains

June registrations of irrigation wells in the Texas High Plains district conservation office totaled 151, and 86 permits for wells were issued. Deaf Smith County, with 24 permits issued and 23 completed wells; Lubbock, nine permits and 23 wells completed; Castro, with 12 permits and 12 completions; and Lamb, with seven permits issued and 17 wells completed, were among leaders in irrigation activities.

Staley Names Assistants

A. E. Staley Co., corn and soybean processors, announce the appointment of the following assistant managers in industrial sales: William G. Dahlquist, New York; Wendell D. Ray, Boston; G.A.T. Moore, Philadelphia; and George M. Donelan, Cleveland.

Pick Sack Saves Cents, Costs \$1,089

A PICK SACK that saved the farmer 46 cents but cost a cotton mill \$1,089 is the subject of a recent editorial in The Delta Council News, Stoneville, Miss. Forcefully pointing up the need for preventing cotton contamination, the editorial should be of interest to growers, ginner and crushers in all states. It said:

"When he considered the two kinds of pick sacks, a farmer decided on the asphalt-bottom sack at \$2.79 instead of the plastic-coated sack at \$3.25. He purchased the less expensive pick sack and saved 46 cents.

"The tar bottom pick sack appeared satisfactory for a short time. The only noticeable sign of wear a few days later was a tendency of the asphalt coating to crack and break off in small chips. These tiny bits of tar may have fallen off as the sack was dragged across the trailer and emptied, but they did not cause any trouble in the seed cotton. The farmer made his bale, had it ginned, and sold it.

"Contaminated with tar but looking no different from any other bale, this bale was fed into the production of a textile mill. In order to insure uniform manufacturing and quality, the mill made a standard 32-bale mixture. The contaminated bale was blended with 31 clean bales and its fibers and tar spread throughout the entire lot.

"The print cloth woven from this mix totaled 54,000 yards. At 20 cents a yard, this yardage was sold for \$10,800 and shipped to a finishing plant. Tar from the

single bale—from the asphalt-bottom pick sack—contaminated the whole shipment, but the black specks were still invisible.

"The finisher's complaint reached the print cloth mill in a few days. Under the heat of finishing, the tar spots had melted and spread. They now stood out as distinct blemishes against the white background of the bleached cloth. After examining the defective lot with its customer, the mill agreed to downgrade this yardage into seconds. The mill accepted a reduction in price of 10 percent. In many cases a greater reduction is necessary.

"The exact amount of the mill's loss was \$1,080!

"The exact amount of the farmer's saving was 46 cents.

"The customer would not place another order, saying that he must buy from a mill that would assure him first-quality fabrics.

"With the thorough blending of cotton in today's mills, one contaminated bale can spoil thousands of yards of cloth. As long as this asphalt-coated sack is used it can threaten mills with tar spots costing \$1,000; or \$10,000 . . . or even more!

"To the farmer, the greatest danger is not in the loss just mentioned. Mills are under constant pressure to use rayon in print cloth and other fabrics; and A Tar Spot Has Never Been Found In A Bale Of Rayon!

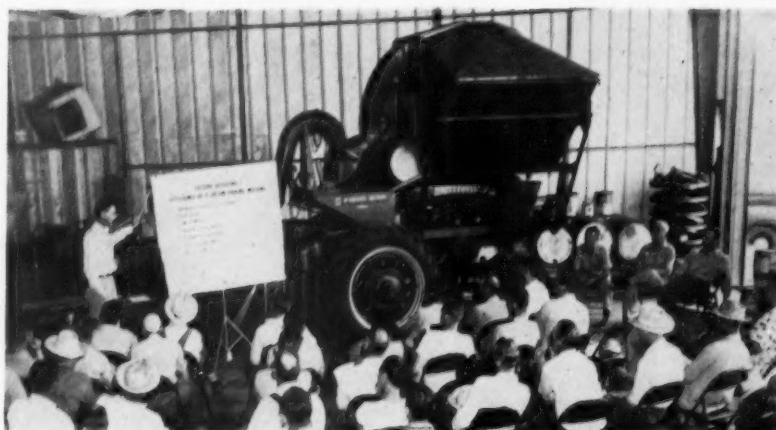
"Tar spots from asphalt-bottom pick sacks can give away cotton's markets to rayon."

Delta Council News

Cites Experience Showing Need To Prevent Contamination

Training For Mechanical Picking

Cooperation of implement manufacturers and dealers, public agencies and cotton industry leaders in plans to instruct the operators of mechanical pickers has enabled Californians to maintain average grades that compare favorably with cotton quality before mechanization.



THE AUTHOR is shown as he presented information on proper cotton harvesting during one of the many schools for California mechanical picker operators.

MECCHANICAL PICKING in California came of age in 1949. Grower acceptance of the mechanical picker had been slow up to that time.

Good training programs for service men and machine operators aided in proving to many growers that mechanical cotton picking is a practicable and profitable method of harvest.

It was recognized that the manufacturers and their distributors could best handle such training programs. The personnel of the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, who had been working on mechanical harvesting, aided the manufacturers and the local dealers in the training schools for a number of years.

During the past decade, there have been thousands of operators in California who have attended and received the instructions available at operator training schools.

The importance of having trained operators is three fold: (1) to maintain cotton quality, (2) To pick efficiently, and (3) to keep maintenance cost at a minimum. Excess trash, clogging and "roping" seed cotton are frequently due to faulty operation. The damage often means a direct loss of one or more grades. A poor operator may also cause breakage and contribute to field losses far and above the salary he receives.

• **Part of Broad Program** — The emphasis which has been and is being put on operator training is part of an overall program of preserving lint quality in growing, harvesting, and ginning.

For several years the Extension Service, through its farm advisors, has attempted to keep before the growers and other industry groups the importance of fiber quality preservation. Summaries of cotton classification by gins and by counties have been furnished to ginners for comparative purposes and to help improve ginning. Sample boxes showing good and poorly harvested cotton have been placed at the gins, in cooperation with the local managers, for growers to see and discuss. Rough and clean seed cotton and lint cotton samples have been collected and used at numerous meetings and on

By **MARVIN HOOVER**
Extension Cotton Specialist
University of California

tours where quality was being stressed. Special guides for mechanical harvesting and for preserving cotton's quality in harvesting have been made available to ginners and to growers.

In the program of preserving lint quality, particular attention has been given to the supervision of the harvest. Supervision is important at all times. Supervision includes not only machine operation, but also inspections for cleanliness, general machine upkeep, moisture rates, and other features which effect quality and efficiency.

Last year saw the beginning of a new cooperative and coordinated program on quality harvesting. Cooperating in this program were the National Cotton Council, manufacturers and distributors of the mechanical pickers, federal and state Extension Services, USDA and state research services, and the ginning industry.

The Extension Service participated by emphasizing the importance of proper machine operation through the press and radio and a series of meetings held for dealers and owners of mechanical pickers in the major cotton-producing areas of the state. The major quality preservation problems, and the reasons for the need for improving on the methods practiced were discussed. The main purpose was to increase the "quality awareness" on the part of the grower and to get more operators to attend training schools. Particular attention was given to the possible causes and remedies of such problems as picker twist, green-leaf stain, excessive trash, oil and grease, and other strenuous matter in cotton.

Cotton picker manufacturers were also represented at the Extension meetings. They or their representatives pointed out to growers their desire to have the operators attend their dealer schools. This helped to impress growers of the real interest on the part of the manufacturers in seeing that their machines were properly operated by well-trained

men. Dealers pointed out the type of training which would be available to the owners and operators of their mechanical pickers. In some cases training was available as group instruction, and in other cases training was available on an individual basis.

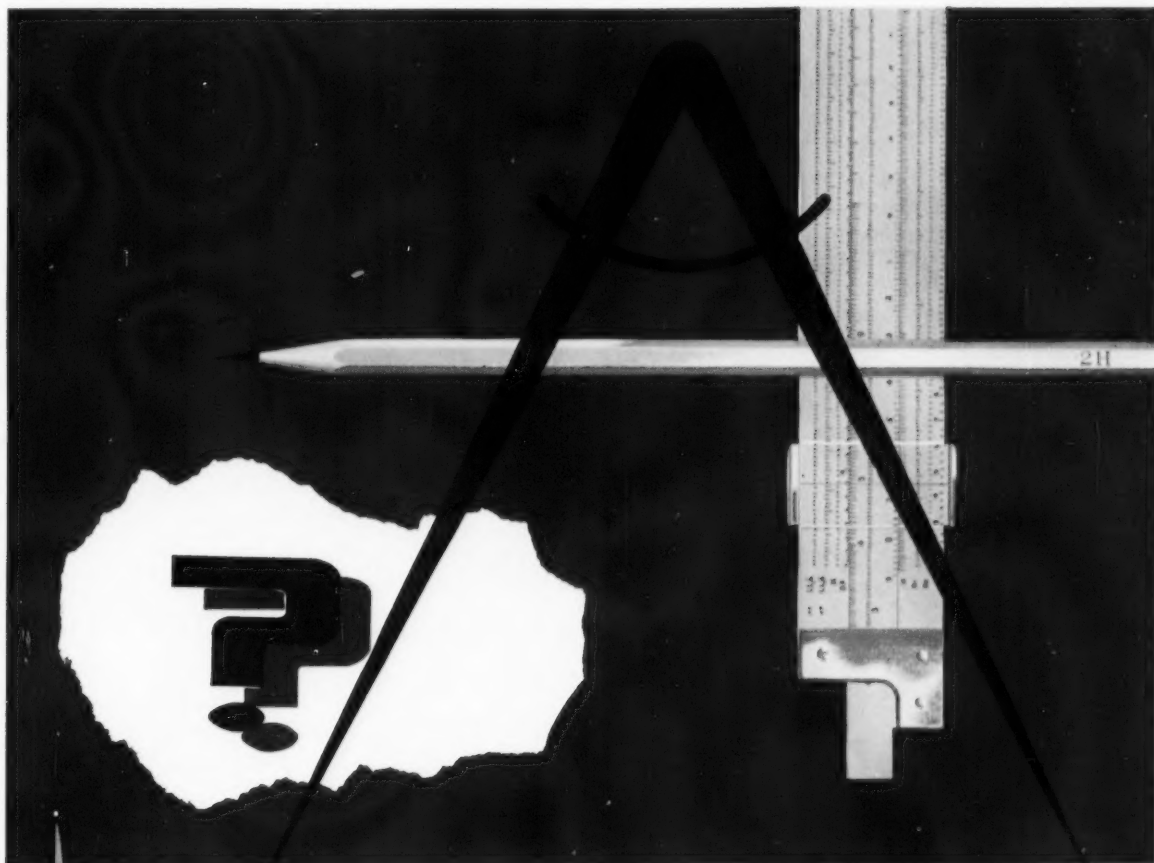
The attendance at 15 Extension meetings was 1,350. The effectiveness of this coordinated program was shown by the increase in the number of operators receiving instruction at the dealer schools. The attendance at the schools held by one manufacturer and 13 of its dealers in one branch area was well over 1,000.

Last year the Extension meetings were held in the latter part of August, with the dealer schools following in the month of September, just prior to the beginning of general harvest.

The program is being continued in a similar manner in 1956. With the full cooperation on the part of all those interested in cotton quality preservation, further improvement in harvesting should result. The 1956 California crop had an average grade index of 94.4. This was the highest index since 1949 and is the same as for the 1945 crop.

1956 Training Schools

Dates for California's 1956 training schools for mechanical picker operators are announced as follows: Aug. 28, Wasco and Bakersfield; Aug. 29, Porterville and Visalia; Aug. 30, Hanford; Aug. 30, Clovis; Aug. 31, Firebaugh; and Aug. 31, Chowchilla. The author of the accompanying article, and the county farm advisor where the school is held, will be assisted by A. M. Pendleton, USDA, Dallas; William J. Martin, USDA, Clemson, S.C.; and Victor L. Stedronsky, USDA, Mesilla Park, N.M., in instructing those attending.



THE INTANGIBLE DIMENSION



Many bank operations are measurable . . . reducible to a statement of condition.

But the intangible dimension of a bank is the size of its "heart." In other words, the depth of its understanding, the breadth of its policies, its capacity for performance.

This dimension is also intangible at Republic . . . but it is here, and it is *big*. That's why our measurable dimensions are big, too . . . because our constant question is

"WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?"

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INSURANCE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC
National BANK of Dallas

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$70,000,000 ★ LARGEST IN THE SOUTH

At Meeting in Dallas

Group Drafts Plans To Stress Quality

■ **LOW GRADES** and short staple are costing producers heavily; proper harvesting, ginning will pay well this season.

Bringing dry, loose, clean cotton to the gin and giving the ginner an opportunity to gin it properly should pay farmers a big dividend this season, cotton leaders said at a Dallas meeting July 30 of the cotton and cottonseed improvement sub-

committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

Low grades and short staple lengths have cost Texas producers and ginner millions of dollars in past seasons, the group emphasized. Plans were drafted for enlisting the aid of the radio, press, ginner, merchants and others in educational work to reduce these losses during the current season.

Major steps in preventing reduction in grade through improper harvesting and ginning which will be stressed in the committee's educational activities include: Proper defoliation, harvesting at the right time, use of clean, adequate, covered trailers to bring cotton to the gin, late-season grass control, grouping seed cotton so that cotton harvested by different methods will be ginned properly, and care to avoid over-drying and

over-machining in the gin. Requirements of buyers and the government loan program make quality improvement increasingly important.

Farmers need to pay more attention to "how much" is in their check at the gin, instead of asking "how soon" they can get their cotton ginned and their money, the discussions at the meeting brought out.

While ginner are forced by the competitive situation to meet the demands of their customers, managers of gins can do much to help producers understand why they may profit as much as \$40 a bale through proper harvesting, handling and ginning of cotton, it was pointed out. Proper harvesting and handling are essential for the ginner to do the best possible job after cotton reaches him.

Brought out in the discussion was the increasing problem of two-sided and plated bales, as a result of a number of factors, and the importance of reducing the number of these bales.

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, opened the meeting in Dallas and introduced Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Houston, subcommittee chairman. Others participating in the discussions included C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, chairman of the cotton production committee of the statewide organization; Ed H. Bush, Dallas, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association; A. M. Pendleton and Frank McClendon of USDA; and other representatives of cotton industry, research and extension and other organizations.

• **Examples Cited** — Figures on Texas cotton grade and staple last season in a number of different areas were cited as examples of losses that can be avoided. In District 1, the High Plains area, for example, it was estimated that producers lost \$29,493,000 because of grades below Middling White, while there was an additional loss of \$6,796,000 because of cotton which was below 15/16 inch in staple.

Information which is being distributed in Lamar County to encourage better harvesting, handling and ginning shows that low grades and short staple lengths cost farmers \$617,763 last year.

Following the general meeting, a subcommittee composed of Dr. Earl Berkley, Ralph Rogers, College Station, Frank McClendon and A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, conferred on information that will be distributed to help improve Texas cotton quality this season.

Cotton Group Confers on 1957 Acreage Reserve

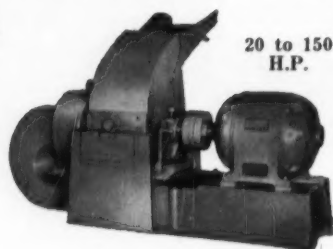
Four members of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., conferred with USDA officials in Washington July 31 regarding acreage reserves for 1957. Representing the regional cotton group at the meeting were George Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president; Wilmer Smith of Lynn County, Ben Dopson of Dawson County and D. E. Denham of Cochran County.

Welch Heads Committee

Dean Frank J. Welch, University of Kentucky, has been named chairman of the 24-man feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. The group will meet in Chicago Oct. 25-26 to make its annual forecast of feed supplies and requirements.

**FOR A WELL-ROUNDED
PROFIT PICTURE,**
round out your ginning business
with custom grinding and mixing.

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GRINDING
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"AJACS" Hammermill

will assure you of a profitable operation

Tell us what you want to grind, and we'll help you decide what Jacobson equipment to use, and how to lay out your plant for maximum production and efficiency.

Protect Costly Machinery
with Jacobson "Economy" Magnetic Separators



- Non-Electric
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To prevent fires and damage to your ginning and other equipment, use Jacobson "Economy" Alnico Permanent (non-electric) Magnetic Separators. They remove dangerous "tramp" iron before it can cause trouble. Easily installed — no electrical connections. Insurance rates go down, product quality goes up. Write for prices and additional information.

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Nineteen hundred and forty-four years ago the Roman Empire was at its height, glorying in the Golden Age of Augustus Caesar, Emperor and Builder. This is a long span of years, yet it parallels the combined service record of the officers and supervisory personnel of the Texas Employers' Insurance Association . . . 1,944 years.

This does not include the years of service and experience of the members of the board of directors or the non-supervisory employees who help to provide the Workmen's Compensation Insurance SERVICE and make possible the SAVINGS that have made the Association so popular with employers of labor in Texas.

Many Texas Business and Industrial firms are taking advantage of this SERVICE and these SAVINGS. Are YOU?



Over
\$46,000,000
Saved and Returned to
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• Peanut Butter Maker To Double Capacity

EXPANSION which will double peanut butter production capacity of the W. T. Young Foods, Inc., Lexington, Ky., is announced. The Lexington food firm is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Procter & Gamble Co.

William T. Young, vice-president and general manager of W. T. Young Foods, Inc., said a new manufacturing building and additional office facilities will be constructed adjacent to the present plant on Third Street in Lexington.

Procter & Gamble acquired W. T. Young Foods, Inc., in August, 1955. The company produces Big Top peanut butter and Big Top salted nuts.

Site preparation activities are scheduled to begin immediately. No cost esti-

mate for the new structure was included in the announcement.

The one-story, modern building will include a manufacturing area and a personnel and office area, totaling about 36,000 square feet of floor space. The manufacturing area, 150 by 210 feet, will have provision for future expansion through use of removable panels in the west wall. The personnel and office area, 105 by 45 feet, can be expanded at a later date by adding a second floor.

Young said the expansion program is required by the increasing public acceptance of Big Top peanut butter. The product has been extended to considerably larger areas of the country since P. & G. acquired the Young company, he said, although it is not yet in national distribution.

"It seems to us that there is an excellent opportunity for expanding the total

peanut butter market in this country," Young said, "and we are confident that total sales of all brands of peanut butter will increase steadily over the next few years. We are equally confident that the Big Top brand will become one of the leading products in its field."

• Compress Association Sponsors Messages

MESSAGES of importance to the entire industry are appearing in current advertising sponsored by the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. The information is being published by the compress and warehouse association, which maintains headquarters in Memphis, in the interest of the cotton industry.



CUT DOWNTIME WITH RUBBER

TESTS PROVE: LINED "L"s LAST UP TO 9 TIMES LONGER

In every cotton growing area, from California to Georgia, progressive ginnermen are using rubber to save hours of downtime and thousands of dollars, annually, in lost production. In rugged, shot-blast tests, rubber-lined elbows have proved to outwear ordinary galvanized elbows 9 to 11. A & C elbows are available in all standard sizes, in 20-gauge black iron. A quarter-inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and GUARANTEED never to come off! It starts in the head in the intake and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

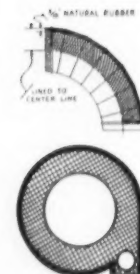
DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD FAN SCROLLS!

Even if full of holes, old fan scrolls can be made better than new with A & C rubber lining. They will outlast new scrolls many times... can be used indefinitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

For complete information, see your nearest dealer, or write direct to . . .



P. O. BOX 3568 • AMARILLO, TEXAS



Special angles, transitions and dust collectors also available.



DR. C. R. SAYRE

"Cotton's Future — 'Sought-After' Qualities" is the headline on the advertisement in this issue of The Press, featuring a message from Dr. C. R. Sayre, president of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., and a leader in many cotton activities.

Doctor Sayre stresses the importance of greater effort in research, quality breeding and promotion to insure the future of cotton in his message, which appears on Page 19 of this issue.

National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association will, in a future advertisement, bring a message from Eugene Hayes, a leading cotton producer of Madera County, who is active in many California and national organizations of the cotton industry.

Officers of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association include Alfred Bessell, Jr., president; R. R. Norman, vice-president; John H. Todd, executive vice-president and general counsel; Rufus Mock, treasurer; and Louise Paine, secretary.

Twenty-Six in Contest

Twenty-six Lubbock County 4-H members have entered the cotton contest sponsored by Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lowell Richardson, assistant county agent, has announced.

The World's Two Types of Gins

FOOD, FIBER AND FIREARMS seem to have been three of the important objectives of America's pioneers: Food upon which to subsist; fiber for protective clothing in order to exist; and firearms for the hunt and to resist.

In the field of these three "F's" Eli Whitney had a passing grade of 67 or more, because he not only changed world conditions as to fiber and firearms, but also opened later opportunities for the production of some human and animal foods from the oil and meal of ginned cottonseed.

Prior to the era in which Eli Whitney lived, 1765-1825, America was striving for all three of these items under rather unsatisfactory conditions, if history can be believed. Plant fibers were not as plentiful as sheep's wool, nor were any fabrics cheap and abundant in the average home. At the time of the American Revolution, the world—including America—had only a clothes wringer sort of cotton gin as depicted in Figure 1, which shows a specimen of the oldest type of cotton gin known to the world—called a "Churka" or "jerka". Jerka sounds more like it, because the rollers actually jerked the fibers loose from the cottonseed.

This kind of small hand gin was evidently invented many centuries ago—no one knows when nor where—but it used two small hardwood pinch rollers whose diameters were about as big as a dime and a nickel respectively—and whose lengths were probably shorter than a foot. On the larger, or nickel-sized roller was a hand crank at one end and a homemade cogwheel at the other. On the dime-sized smaller roller at one end, only, was another homemade cogwheel, so that the surface of the small roller would turn about as fast as the larger one. Both rollers, of course, had two bearings which were fixed so that the rollers could be wedged close enough together to grip the cotton fibers and pinch them off from their seed, letting fiber go between the rollers, but holding back the ginned seed.

Conditions in America began to change for cotton about 1792

By CHARLES A. BENNETT

Principal Agricultural Engineer,
Agricultural Engineering Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service, USDA

(See illustrations on next two pages; text continues on fourth page.)

Figure 4.—Woodcut of Eli Whitney's armory where standardized arms with interchangeable parts were manufactured at New Haven, Conn., about 1800 for the U.S. Figure 5.—Photo (1934) taken near Washington, Ga., in the old workshop where one of Eli Whitney's early cotton gins was reported to have been built. J. Luke Burdette, resident in 1934 at the site, stands behind a Pearse Bros. "gin spinner", made in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1820. Careful inspection showed that this unit was not Eli Whitney's first cotton gin.

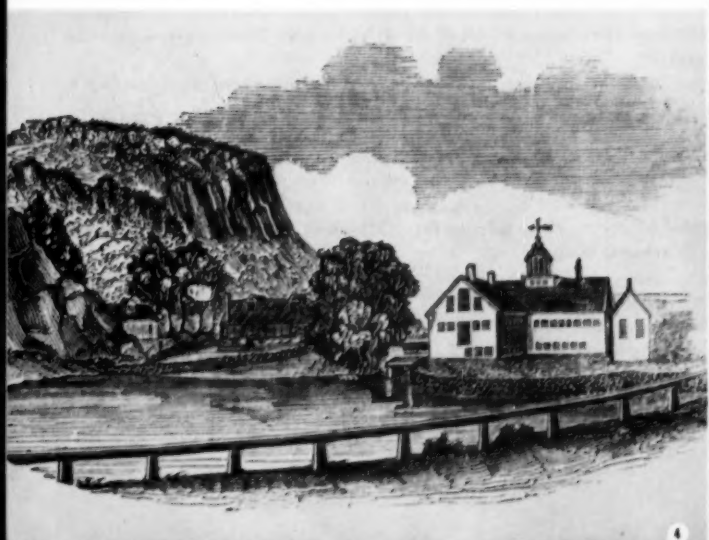
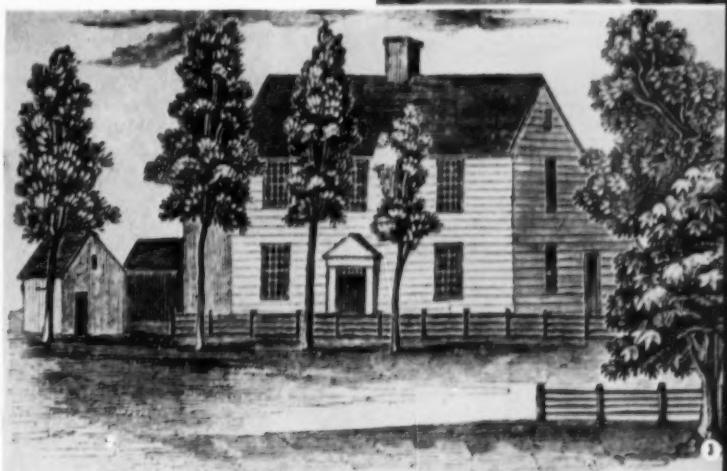


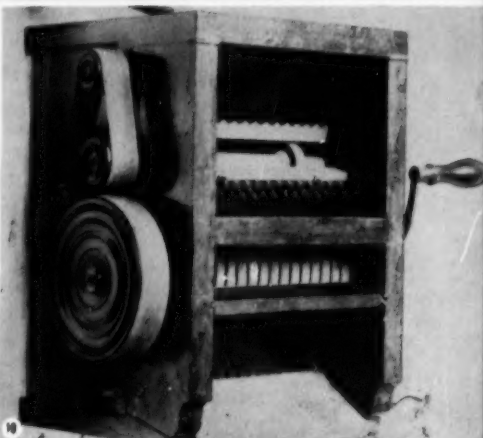
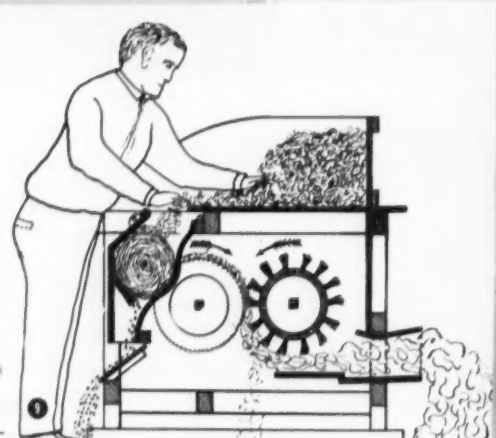
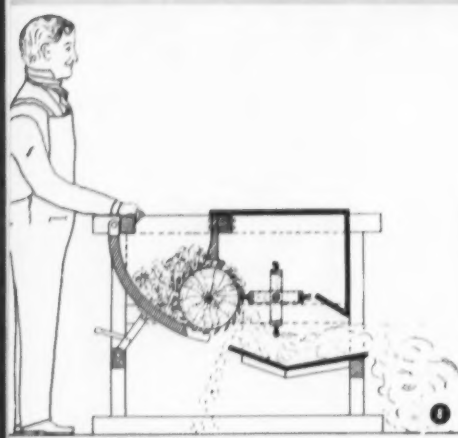
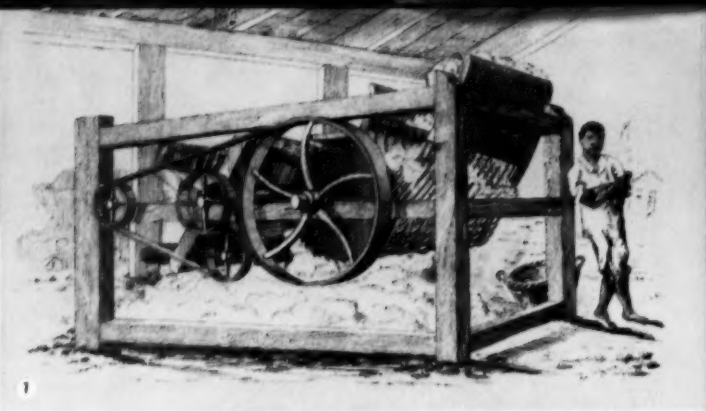
Figure 1.—An example of the oldest kind of gin, the "churka" roller gin. This one, from India, is better than most, because it has a small iron roller for the upper and a larger wooden roller for the lower, where the hand crank is. Homemade gears drive the two rollers together. One man could operate this, but two work faster.



Figure 2.—Eli Whitney Portrait.

Figure 3.—Woodcut of Eli Whitney birthplace, Westboro, Mass.





SECOND 5 ROWS ARE WIRE
FLATTENED TO CHISEL
SHAPE WITH EDGE PARALLEL
TO CYLINDER'S AXIS

FIRST 5 ROWS ARE WIRE
FLATTENED TO CHISEL
EDGE AT RIGHT ANGLES
TO CYLINDER'S AXIS



SHAPE OF WIRE TEETH
IN ELI WHITNEY MODEL
AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Development of Gin Shown

Figure 6.—An artist's idea of Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

Figure 7.—This illustration of Whitney's spike gin was used in 1886 by Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his "Growth of Industrial Art." The artist magnified the gin, but deflated the ginner.

Figure 8.—This drawing, made by Prof. D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N.C., is shown in his book, "Cotton and Cotton Oil", published in 1901. The Textile School of Clemson College, S.C., has a full-size working model of this gin, made by Professor Tompkins. It corresponds with patent drawings (see Appendix, Figure 20) filed at Savannah, Ga., during Whitney's numerous lawsuits to protect his patent.

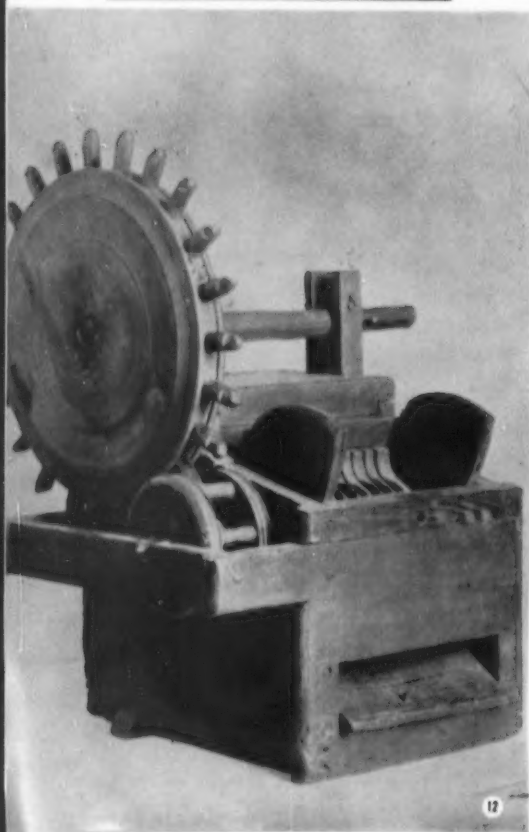
Figure 9.—This drawing, also by Prof. D. A. Tompkins in 1901, shows the Whitney gin as improved by Hodgen Holmes whose patent, following that of Whitney, proved that he substituted saws for wire teeth, and flat ribs for the original overhead grate. (Hodgen Holmes' patent was dated May 12, 1796.)

Figure 10.—Smithsonian Institution model of Eli Whitney gin, looking down into the gin, brush lid removed.

Figure 11.—Description of the gin teeth of Whitney's model shown in Figure 10. There are 10 rows of wire teeth and 5 saws, all approximately 3½ inches tip diameter.

Figure 12.—A model of cotton gin made by Eli Whitney in 1821. Photo courtesy the Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.

(See text starting on preceding page)



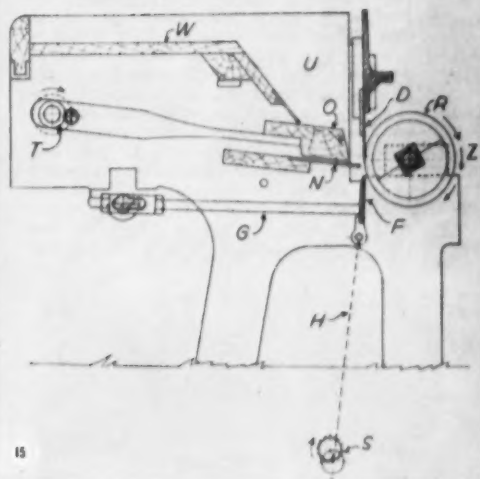
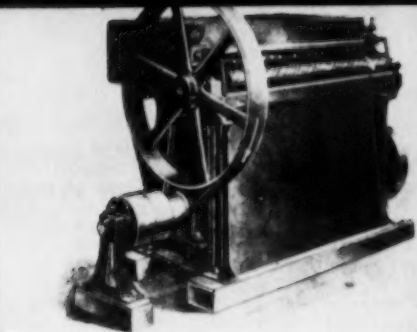


Figure 13.—A saw gin in the U.S. Mississippi Delta area. (Courtesy Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., U.S.A.)

Figure 14.—A gin stand cross-section of a Whitney-Holmes modern saw gin of air-blast type. These gin stands usually have 80 or 90 saws. (Courtesy Hardwicke-Etter Co., U.S.A.)

Figure 15-A.—Improved roller cotton gin invented by Fones McCarthy; seed cotton is fed to the roller from the top hopper.

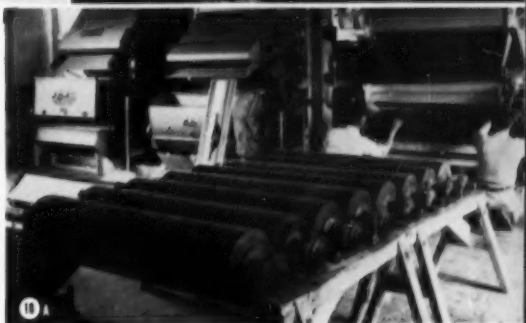
Figure 15-B.—Conventional section diagram of McCarthy type roller gin: R, ginning roller; D, fixed knife that travels up and down with about $\frac{3}{4}$ " overlap past lower edge of fixed knife; G, rocker rods to swing moving knife in true arc; H, twin crank pitmans from eccentric or crank shaft S; O, pusher board that reciprocates horizontally from crank shaft T; W, seed cotton apron; and U, seed cotton hopper. A stationary brush or revolving wiper sometimes is used at Z to remove cotton from the rollers.

Figure 16.—Typical roller for McCarthy type cotton gin. The spiral strips are glued to a cylindrical wooden core of about five or six inches diameter and pegged to it also with boxwood pegs. The strips may be walrus hide or canvas-rubber American packing, made up in section about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, with alternate 13 sheet layers of canvas and 12 of white rubber, set on edge when attached to the roller. The heavy black spirals may be either carved vee-grooves about $\frac{3}{32}$ inch deep, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch strips of single-ply leather belting that wear to their own grooves.

Figure 17.—A McCarthy-type roller gin at work in a USDA Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory. These gins are used on both Sea Island and American-Egyptian cottons in the U.S.

Figure 18.—Cotton gin saw mandrels used in the Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Figure 18-A, A group of saws with stands. Figure 18-B, Close-up of saws being "trained" to run true.

Figure 19.—An old cotton press near Lexington, S.C., as photographed by the late C. H. Billett and the author in 1934. This press had a wooden screw made of post oak which was lifted above the cotton box while the latter was being filled. In this picture the pressing block at the lower end of the screw protrudes beneath the cotton box.



when Eli Whitney began his work after the American Revolution. Eli Whitney was born in Massachusetts in the year 1765. Figure 2 is a picture of Eli Whitney taken a few years after the invention of the cotton gin. Figure 3 is a woodcut of Whitney's birthplace at Westboro, Mass., and Figure 4 shows a woodcut of the armory at New Haven, which probably meant more to the U.S. at that time than his invention of the cotton gin, because he there standardized the manufacture of firearms for our Army and Navy by mass production.

Where was Whitney's first cotton gin made and what did it look like? So far as we can find out, the first working model was tested in 1792 or 1793, by Eli Whitney and his very able mechanic helper, Hodgen Holmes, on Mrs. Nathaniel Greene's plantation at Mulberry Grove, about 12 miles from Savannah, Ga.

In 1934, at the request of the U.S. National Museum, the author visited the home of Mr. J. Luke Burdette near

produced a book on the growth of industrial art. The artist was very faithful in detail to the original description of Eli Whitney's invention, but he has enlarged the gin itself far beyond its actual size, and at the same time deflated the ginner who stands leaning against it.

We are all indebted to Prof. D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N.C., who in 1901 published many facts concerning the early cotton gin and its original form, as well as the improved form with which the world is more generally familiar. Figure 8 gives Professor Tompkins' sketch of the original Eli Whitney "spike" gin which was intermittent in operation, and Figure 9 shows how Hodgen Holmes used Whitney's principle by changing to saws and flat ribs so that he produced a cotton gin of continuous operating type that is still in use. The full-size Tompkins' models of Figures 8 and 9 are in the possession of Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C., the first gin model being on display at the USDA Southeastern Cotton Ginning Re-

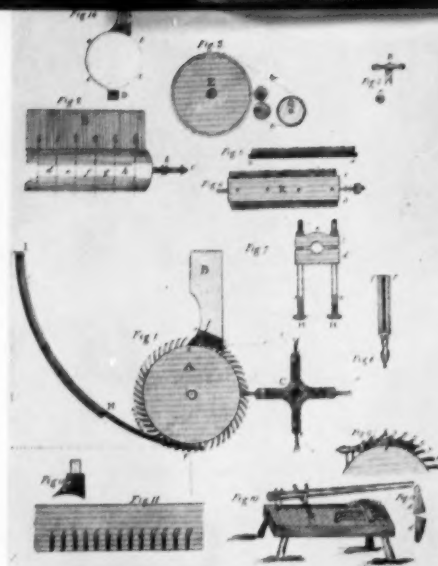


Figure 20.—The patent drawings of Eli Whitney as filed in the U.S. Federal Court, Savannah, Ga., April 27, 1804.

tooth and a tangent drawn from the point into which the tooth is driven, will be about 55 or 60 degrees . . . III. The breastwork is fixed above the cylinder, parallel and contiguous to the same. It has transverse grooves or openings through which the rows of teeth pass as the cylinder revolves, and its use is to obstruct the seeds while the cotton is carried forward through the grooves by the teeth. The thickness of the breastwork is 2½ or 3 inches, and the underside of it is made of iron or brass".

These items are clearly shown in Figure 7, previously mentioned, which also shows the "clearer" or revolving brush that doffs the ginned fiber from the spikes.

(Continued on Page 36)

Figure 21.—Restored patent drawings of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, as sold to the public by the U.S. Patent Office. These restorations were made in 1840 to replace original drawings that were lost in a Patent Office fire about 1837. No official specification accompanies the above restorations; there are some errors in these drawings.

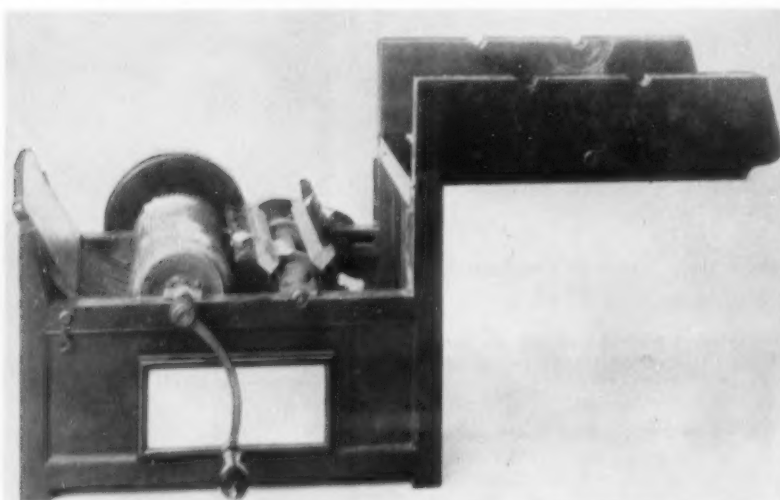
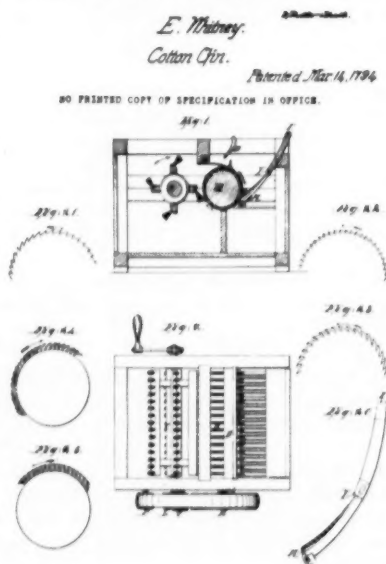


Figure 22.—Picture of the Whitney model cotton gin at Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., with upper half of brush box opened to show interior construction features.

Washington, Ga., where one of the very early Whitney water power gins had been built by Miller and Durkee. Mr. Burdette showed visitors the workshop room where Whitney and Miller workers were said to have built one of these early units. Figure 5 is a picture of Mr. Burdette in the old workshop in which is an early Pearse Bros. "gin spinner" which was made in Cincinnati.

In one of many of the fanciful writings and descriptions of the cotton gin, Figure 6 was a magazine artist's idea of what the cotton gin looked like, with the plantation workers bringing cotton from the fields. In those days the seed cotton, or cotton fiber as it was freshly harvested from the plant, made up of locks containing both the fiber and the seed, was frequently stored in bins above the ginning room. The lower righthand sketch in Figure 6 shows how the seed cotton was fed down a flat trough to the gin stand itself.

Figure 7 is another artist's idea of how the Whitney "spike" gin, as they called it, looked during operation. This picture was used by Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, in 1886, when he

search Laboratory at Clemson through the courtesy of the Clemson Textile College, and the Hodgen Holmes gin model being in the cotton classing rooms of the Textile College.

• Whitney's Own Description—Through the courtesy of the officials of the United States Patent Office, which is in possession of a handwritten manuscript that covers the original issue of the Whitney Patent by Secretary of State James Madison in 1803, we are able to quote from Eli Whitney's own statement contained in his March 14, 1794, patent papers regarding the kind of teeth that he used on his first cotton gin. We quote from these official documents in which Whitney said: "The surface of the cylinder is filled with teeth, set in annular rows, which are at such a distance from each other as to admit a cottonseed to play freely in the space between them. The space between each tooth in the same row is so small as not to admit a seed, not a half seed to enter it. These teeth are made of stiff iron wire, driven into the wood of the cylinder. The teeth are inclined the same way and in such a manner, that the angle included between the

At Spring Lake, N.J.

Chemicals Meeting Topics Announced

■ **WHAT** influences growers will be subject of panel; industry leaders to participate in program.

More than 500 representatives of the agricultural chemicals industry, government agencies and related industries are expected at the Sept. 5-6-7 meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in Spring Lake, N. J.

Who and what influences growers to buy and use chemicals will be one of the major topics discussed; and Dr. E.F. Knipling, chief, USDA Agricultural Research Service entomological research branch, will be one of the principal speakers.

The meeting also will feature a presidential address by W. W. Allen, manager, agricultural chemical sales, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and NAC president; and a talk on the "Industry Outlook" by J. V. Vernon, president, Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., Middleport, N. Y.

Factors influencing growers' purchases will be discussed on a panel, which will include: W. A. Haffert, editor, New Jersey Farm and Garden; John McDonald, president, National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors; Blanchard Smith, vice-president and director, Chipman Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; Ellsworth Fisher, Extension entomologist, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and a leading pesticides dealer. The moderator will be M. R. Budd, advertising manager, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

The panel on the highway expansion program will be moderated by Jack Dreessen, NAC herbicide specialist, and will include Dr. C. O. Eddy, Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., Middleport, N. Y., and chairman of the American Road Builders' Association's roadside maintenance subcommittee on chemicals; and R. J. McMahon, McMahon Brothers, commercial spray applicators, Binghamton, N. Y.

Panel members for the discussion of the Miller Amendment will include Winton B. Rankin, assistant to the commissioner, Food and Drug Administration; John Coyne, assistant head, pesticide regulation section, Plant Pest Control Branch, ARS, USDA; Dr. George C. Decker, entomologist and head, section of economic entomology, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill.; and J. A. Noone, NAC technical adviser.

The annual meeting also will include the election of officers for 1956-57, and the election of three new members to the board of directors of the Association.

■ **HERBERT F. MILLER, JR.**, has been named head of the farm machinery section of USDA's Agricultural Engineering Research Branch. He has been closely associated with cotton mechanization research in Texas, California and at Beltsville, Md.

Research Leader Retires After Half Century

Charles F. Goldthwait, originator of the semielastic cotton gauze bandage and the differential dye test for maturity and processing quality of cotton, retired from the federal service on July 31, after nearly 50 years in textile research.

For the past 15 years Goldthwait has been engaged in cotton utilization research for USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans. During that time he was responsible for numerous developments in that field, which were featured in an article in an earlier issue of The Press.

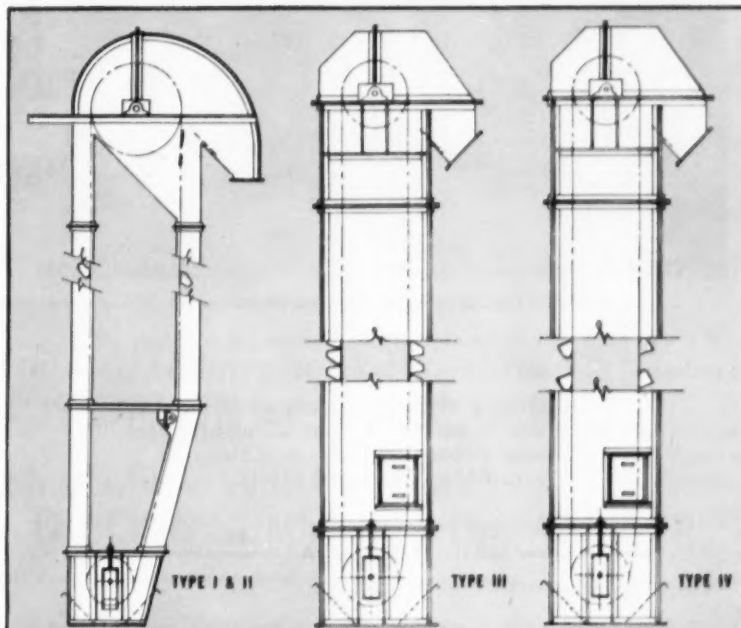
Although retiring from government

service, Goldthwait expects to continue his work in textile research, having accepted a position as visiting professor of textile chemistry with the department of textile research, school of textiles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Riggan Succeeds Ferrell As Manager of Mill

Appointment of H. H. Riggan as manager of the West Memphis Cotton Oil Mill, West Memphis, Ark., has been announced by T. C. Lee, Memphis, president. Riggan succeeds F. H. Ferrell, whose appointment as manager of the Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., was announced earlier in The Press.

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New Product

CATERPILLAR ANNOUNCES TWO NEW ITEMS

Caterpillar Tractor Co. has listed a new self-regulated diesel electric set and conversion kits for diesel engines in two recent announcements.

The 100 KW self-regulated diesel electric set uses one of the highly compact new Caterpillar self-regulated generators to make available the principal advantages of previous self-regulated and externally-regulated generators in one package, the manufacturer says.

To assure maximum efficiency, the new generator has been designed and built specifically to match the Cat D342 Diesel Engine. It features extremely close voltage regulation and in most cases

is capable of filling the needs of applications now served by externally-regulated units. Voltage drop and terminal voltage can be adjusted on the new generator to meet the needs of special installations. After adjustment, the controls are locked and no further adjustments are required. The new electric set's compact size and ease of connection help to simplify installation. No elaborate switchboards or external controls are required. It is easily paralleled with other generators. Sufficient electrical capacity has been built into the new generator to give it the ability to handle the surge of heavy loads without affecting existing loads. Life of the generator is expected by the firm to match that of the D342 engine which powers it.

• **Conversion Kits**—The new conversion

kits can be installed only on counter-clockwise rotation engines not equipped with turbochargers or Roots blowers. Parts included in the kits are essentially the same as those used in the D397 (Series D) and D375 (Series D) Spark Ignition Engines.

Primary advantages of the converted engines include lower operating costs, especially in areas where natural gas or other suitable fuel is available at low cost, and increased horsepower. Outstanding features of the converted engines include a 10 to 1 compression ratio and a low-tension magneto ignition system. The ignition system uses a magneto to feed low tension current to high tension transformers located near the spark plugs. This keeps the high tension leads very short for a hot, positive spark. The converted engines continue to offer the advantages originally built into them, including the completely water-jacketed, port-free cylinder liners and the smoothness of operation and long life inherent in their four-cycle design, the manufacturer says.

Additional information is available from Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Workshop Hears Horne

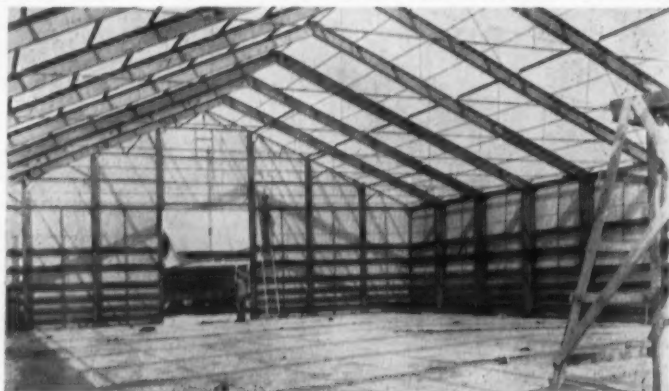
The opportunity for expanding cotton's markets was discussed by Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist, National Cotton Council, at the Mississippi Workshop on Economic Education July 31 at the University of Mississippi.



Joins French Organization

DEAN K. BREDESON has joined the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. to be the representative in the Memphis territory, effective Aug. 1. A. W. French, vice-president, has announced. Bredeson will handle oil mill machinery in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Southern Illinois and Missouri. He will also handle the French packing house equipment in those states and some other states. Bredeson, who has made frequent talks at meetings and short courses for superintendents, has had wide experience with screw press and solvent extraction equipment. Formerly a resident of Fort Worth, he will make his home at 4778 Normandy Avenue, Memphis, after Sept. 1.

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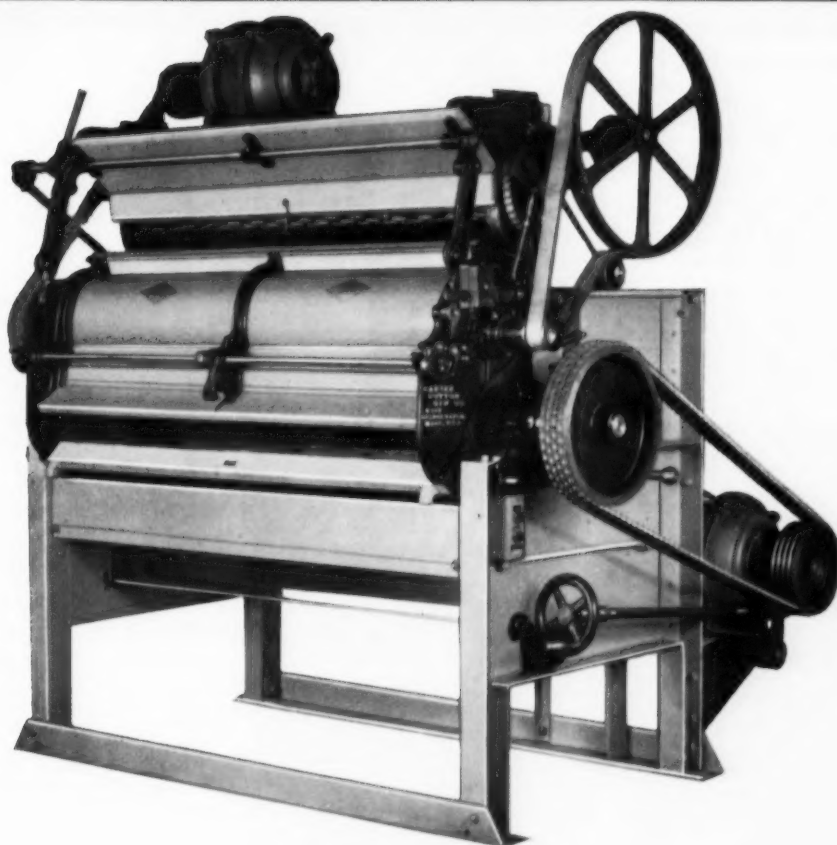
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Two Types of Gins

(Continued from Page 32)

The Cotton Planter's Manual, published by Mr. J. A. Turner in 1857, contained an interesting report by Mr. Thomas H. White of Wrightsboro, Ga., which he wrote in 1853. Mr. White said in this report that he had been on a visit to Oxford, Ga., where he had an opportunity to visit with Mr. Charles M. Lin, the only survivor of the trio of Col. O. A. Bull, Nathan Lyons and himself, and that Mr. Lin related the following to him:

"The first cotton gin was put in operation in the mill on Bryant's Creek, run by water, nine miles below this. This gin was said to be invented by Whitney—it was not made of saws but with teeth, something like a cotton 'card'—was kept concealed—the man who tended it was ordered to let no man in to see it; women, there were many of them very anxious to see it, were admitted—at the same time Mr. Bull being a man of great mechanical genius, was closely engaged in trying to construct a machine for separating the seed from the lint. Lyons—Ned Lyons—was at work with him, and proposed to go in disguise and see the gin then in operation—and did—dressing himself in women's apparel—went in and examined it—this fact is corroborated by Mr. Hobson Baker whose brother was hired to tend the gin—and he, the brother, was taken sick, and Mr. Hobson Baker took his place for a few days, during which time many women were in to see the cotton gin. Soon after, the first saw gin came out of Jessie Bull's shop, was put up in a house on Broad Street in his place and was run by this same man, Charles M. Lin. These I believe to be facts—I remember the house myself. After this, Miller and Whitney, the patentees of the Whitney gin, brought action against the inventors of the saw gin and after about nine years of litigation got a judgment for a few dollars. Mr. Lin thinks he had to pay \$100.00 . . . but there was injustice in the whole proceedings."

Regarding the saws and necessary ribs of the cotton gin, there is much evidence, including Hodgen Holmes' patent, to prove that Holmes was first to invent them, although the saw gin referred to by Mr. Lin may have been the first one that Jessie Bull's shop built.

An additional story as to how Eli Whitney conceived his idea of the toothed gin comes from South Carolina. It is said that at Mrs. Greene's plantation Eli saw a cat trying to claw a small chicken out of a slatted coop and could get only a handful of feathers. So Eli said "Let the cottonseed be like the little chicken, and I will claw off the fibers as though they were feathers", and that is the way his gin works.

To further answer the question as to how Eli Whitney's first gins were constructed we have in Figure 10 the Whitney model which was deposited in 1884 by Eli Whitney's son with the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. This model shows various types of teeth which are shown in the sketch, Figure 11, which the author made after carefully examining the Whitney model, in company with Dr. F. L. Lewton, who was then Curator, Division of Textiles, United States National Museum. (Publication 3478, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1938, "Historical Notes on the Cotton Gin" by F. L. Lewton, gives valuable and authentic



Figure 23.—Historic old cotton gin building and vine-covered chimney at Blakely Plantation north of Vicksburg, Miss. Here cotton was ginned on the banks of the great river from about 1841. General Sherman's troops seized it during the War Between the States in 1864. The tenants' cotton storage bins were on the top floor; the second floor was the gin floor; and underneath on the ground level were the sweeps for mules to furnish power.

information on this subject.)

In Figure 12 is seen the model of Eli Whitney's cotton gin which he made about four years prior to his death. This photograph was furnished through the courtesy of Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.

Figure 13 is a picture of a saw gin establishment at work in the Mississippi Delta and indicates how American industry has taken advantage of the work of Whitney and Holmes.

In these 20th Century gins cotton may be removed from the high speed saws either by brush or by a jet of air. Figure 14 is a drawing of the inside workings of a modern airblast type of saw gin.

• **The Roller Gin** — Long staple, silky cottons such as Sea Island, American-Egyptian, and some other varieties, could not be well ginned with spikes, nor saw teeth. As such varieties were also grown in the United States, these very crude styles of roller gins shown in Figure 1 kept at work throughout the world, until 1840 when Fones McCarthy of Demopolis, Ala., invented a greatly improved power roller gin which has been commonly made in the form shown in Figure 15. Latest types are more elaborate.

In the cotton world of today this kind of cotton gin, employing both single and double rollers with the mechanism invented by Americans, is used in Pakistan, India, China, Egypt, the United States, and elsewhere, while machines using the toothed principle of Eli Whitney and Hodgen Holmes turn out great volumes of cotton in many cotton growing countries of the world, such as Mexico, Greece, Brazil, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru, Lebanon and our own United States.

How fast can these different gins do their work? Usually each inch in length of the McCarthy gin can turn out fiber at the rate of one to two pounds or slightly more in an hour, and each 12-inch saw of the modern Whitney-Holmes gin yields seven or more pounds of lint per hour. Thus from a 40-inch roller gin may each hour come 60 pounds, but from an 80-saw toothed gin each hour may come more than 10 times as much.

What does the roller of a good roller gin look like? Figure 16 shows a drawing of an 8-inch diameter roller that ranges from 40 to 60 inches long to suit the gin; and Figure 17 shows a roller gin at work in a USDA Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory. In comparison, Figure 18 shows gin saw mandrels at the Laboratory. Figure 18 (B) shows the saw cylinders with a workman training the saws so that they will run smoothly between the ribs. Each circular saw here shown has from 260 to 290 teeth and is 12 inches in diameter.

And so it may continue in the production of cotton throughout the world that the ancient "jerky" gin of Asia may be found in oriental countries alongside modern American McCarthy roller gins from Alabama; as in the United States of America these same McCarthy gins turn out the lovely fleeces of Supima and Sea Island long staples, while the modern Whitney-Holmes saw gins sing their high-C pitch of song on millions of bales of the staple cottons, from all of which come beautiful and useful fabrics and many tasty food products extracted from the cotton seeds.

Appendix and Comments

An old wooden cotton press used with saw gins in the early days of the South-eastern States is shown in Figure 19.

During his textile research at Clemson, S.C., Prof. D. A. Tompkins photographed the certified copies of Eli Whitney's original spike gin patent drawings that were filed April 27, 1804, in the Federal Court at Savannah, Ga., to support Mr. Whitney in his lawsuits. A copy of Professor Tompkins' photographic reproduction of Eli Whitney's first patent drawings is shown in Figure 20. Compare this with Figure 11 and note the chisel-point teeth shown in both. The grate B, in the patent drawings, was improved by Hodgen Holmes who substituted flat ribs for it.

Figure 21 shows "restored" drawings made in 1840 by a U.S. Patent Office draftsman, which are the two sheets sold without the specifications. These drawings have several errors. Copies of the Savannah specifications for Whitney's drawings correspond fully with Figure

20 and describe the ingenious way in which Eli Whitney made his wire teeth by a precision method.

Figure 22 shows another view of the Smithsonian Institution's model in which the brush box and sides are hinged back to afford access and inspection of the toothed cylinder and brush (or "clearer", as Whitney called it).

To show that Whitney's first gin was intermittent in action, we quote him directly: "...It will not answer therefore to supply it (the gin) gradually as the quantity (of fiber) diminishes, because the seeds will soon grow cumbrous and by their constant intervention prevent the teeth from attaching themselves to the cotton so fast as they otherwise would but one hopper full must be finished, the movable parts drawn back, the hopper cleared of seeds and then supplied with cotton anew."

Figure 23 shows a government photo taken in the Thirties at Blakely, Miss. This was truly a historic site, as described in the legend of the view.

The steam engine that powered this Blakely gin and the seed cotton cleaner which was made by a plantation slave have been left by Col. Blake's family at the USDA Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., for permanent display.

Oklahoma Surveys Soils

Oklahoma A. & M. College is making a survey of all soil types in the state which is designed to permit more accurate recommendations as to the use of fertilizers and other practices on individual farms.



Oldest, Youngest Crushers

T. R. CAIN, 84, oldest person attending the 1956 convention of Alabama-Florida and Georgia cottonseed crushers in June, is shown with the youngest visitor, eight-months-old Wm. Larkin Sewell, son of J. M. Sewell, Buckeye district manager at Montgomery, Ala., and chairman of the Alabama-Florida Association board of directors. Cain, who retired last year as executive secretary of the Association, is recovering from a fall at his home, 27 The Prado, Montgomery. Many friends throughout the industry will join The Press in best wishes for his continued favorable progress.

Final Loan Rates Listed For 1956 Cotton

USDA has announced that the average loan rate for 1956-crop upland cotton, basis Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, will be 29.34 cents per pound, gross weight. This final rate reflects 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the parity price of 35.56 cents per pound for upland cotton, announced July 27.

The Department also announced that the average loan rate for 1956-crop extra long staple cotton will be 56.62 cents per pound, net weight, with an average rate of 56.70 cents for American-Egyptian, and 51.70 cents for Sea-land and Sea Island cotton. This final rate reflects 75 percent of the parity price of 75.5 cents per pound for extra long staple cotton, says USDA.

Ecuador Is Testing New Varieties of Cotton

Experimental trials of selected varieties of cotton in Ecuador by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and the National Cotton Commission of Ecuador, give promise of from two to nearly three times the average yield of native cotton, USDA says. An effort is being made to meet the country's entire need for cotton by increased production.

Ecuador's cotton production in recent years has amounted to approximately 12,000 bales annually. Imports have averaged 5,000 bales per year, and mill consumption is estimated at about 17,000 bales a year, says U. S. Foreign Crops and Markets.

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Musician Playing Market

■ SOYBEANS sing out profits for professional violinist who uses his interest in mathematics to develop winning market formula.

A MARKET-PLAYING MUSICIAN has made his hobby pay off to the tune of \$500,000 profit on soybean futures. He is Aram G. DerZakarian, a professional violinist of Fresno, Calif. He first became interested in the commodity market while trying to figure out how to invest his life savings in a hedge against what he felt was an inflation threat in 1950.

His story was recounted recently in The Fresno Bee as follows:

His success as a soybean trader—he rates among the top 10 in the nation in his volume of trading—did not come overnight but is the result of some ups and downs which led to studies out of which came a market barometer based on intricate mathematical equations and formulas.

It was while DerZakarian was residing in Bakersfield in 1950 that he began studying the stock market in search of profitable investments.

"Despite two years of intensive studies I was losing money consistently in the stock market," said DerZakarian. "Through the efforts of a friend with many years of experience in the commodity market, I made a modest investment in wheat futures which produced a profit of 90 percent in less than two months.

"That was the turning point in my market career. I lost all interest in stocks and centered all my attention in the commodity market. While observing operations on the commodity boards I was mystified by a symbol I didn't understand—SK—which I learned upon inquiry was S for soybeans and K for May futures.

"I also learned that soybeans are freely traded, there is no government crop control which would influence the market, and that fabulous fortunes could be made and fantastic losses incurred. It aroused in me a spirit of challenge and after that all my energies were directed toward solving the mystery of the soybean futures market.

● **Has Bear by Tail** — "Little did I realize then that I had grabbed the proverbial bear by the tail. My available time as a teacher of the violine became less and less and the time I put into study of the soybean market became unlimited. My day started at 4 a.m. and continued until midnight and later."

The violinist made a few profitable moves in the soybean market only to have all his profits and some of his remaining capital disappear as the market fluctuated wildly in a three-week period.

"It was then," recalls DerZakarian, "that I more fully appreciated my father's admonition many years ago that 'whatever money you make in life unless you know just how you made it is only borrowed money which you will lose much faster than you made it."

"After pondering the situation from various angles and exploring its manifold possibilities, I decided on an en-

tirely new approach to the market. Since the study of mathematics was second only to my love for the violin, I purchased an electric calculating machine and began an extensive period of research and experimented with various equations and formulas in an effort to work out a system of operations whereby I might ascertain the inner stresses and strains of the soybean market.

"I finally worked out a market barometer which showed much promise but only its actual application under market conditions would determine its effectiveness. After making several successful moves on the long and short sides of the market, I was able to interest a few close friends who had been observing my work.

"My efforts met with immediate success and before the end of the year I had recouped all my earlier losses, plus 150 percent interest. With my expanded operations I felt a need to be in a larger financial center and moved back to Fresno in January 1955.

● **Made Million in Seven Months**—DerZakarian's coup which brought him and his associates a profit of almost \$1 million in a seven-month period had its beginning last October and November when they purchased major commitments in anticipation of an upward move in the soybean market.

They closed out their position on May 1st with an average profit of 65 to 75 cents a bushel on some 500,000 bushels of soybeans representing 90 percent of the entire soybean futures market increase in that period.

"Two weeks later we reversed our position and took the short side of the market," DerZakarian said, "selling short to the extent of one million bushels. Despite innumerable contrary influences in the market, I held this short position intact throughout the violent fluctuations, basing my decisions solely on my own methods of calculations."

The Fresnoan revealed he has no regard for the opinions of market analysts, advisory services, government and private reports regarding exports, crop and weather conditions "and all other rumor and gossip which circulate throughout market circles.

"My decisions are based on factors which are not obvious or apparent at the moment. In fact they are quite contrary to most opinion at any given time. Any information which is available to a majority in the market is not particularly valuable data.

"It is important to remember the market barometer is not a mechanical gimmick. It does not automatically give a buying or selling sign. Its value depends on the interpretation and correlation with other charts in relation to the particular commodity.

"In other words, the interpretation of my barometer is analogous to the manifold combinations in the opening of a safe but there is no master key which

will open all the doors. Therefore, the elements of experience and judgment are of paramount importance."

● **Music Training Helps** — In the commodities market, it helps to be a musician, DerZakarian believes.

"The patience required as a student and a teacher of violin over a long period has been invaluable in the market place where patience and fortitude are of preeminent importance. Music is first of all a science and then an art. Trading in the market is first of all a science and ultimately becomes an art.

"There are many intangible factors in the realm of music or market trading which an artist or trader must feel and interpret in a manner which represents his own individual personality."

DerZakarian, is temporarily out of the soybean market pending a trip to the east as a part of a month's vacation.

● Lint Disappearance To Show Increase

COTTON DISAPPEARANCE in the season just starting should total 1.7 million bales more than in the 1955-56 period, a USDA report indicates. Domestic consumption is expected to be close to that of last season, while a substantial rise in exports is forecast. Disappearance is expected to total over 13 million bales, against 11.3 million in 1955-56.

USDA says current information on production, consumption and the stock requirements in the foreign free world permits only a rough approximation of export prospects for 1956-57. However, it appears probable that exports during 1956-57 will be at least double the 2.1 million bales currently estimated for 1955-56. Stocks of cotton abroad are low and the CCC already has sold about 2.9 million bales for export under the 1956-57 export program. Most of this cotton has been sold at prices equivalent to 25 to 26 cents per pound for Middling 15/16 inch at average location.

The carryover of cotton into the 1956-57 marketing year totals about 14.6 million bales, 3.4 million more than on Aug. 1, 1955. The CCC has about 10 million bales. This represents cotton owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans by CCC, but does not include cotton sold under the export program. On Aug. 1, 1955, CCC-held stocks totaled 8.1 million bales.

Domestic mill consumption is expected by USDA to continue at about the 1955-56 level of 9.2 million bales.

Although total manmade fiber consumption in the U.S. during 1956-57 may be close to the 1.55 billion pounds estimated for 1955-56, rayon and acetate consumption will probably decline and consumption of the non-cellulosic manmade fibers will probably increase. A pound of non-cellulosic manmade fibers substitutes for more cotton than a pound of rayon and acetate. Therefore, the changing composition of manmade fiber consumption probably will exert a downward pressure on cotton consumption, USDA says.

Consumption in the foreign free world in 1956-57 is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1955-56 total of about 18.8 million bales. The increase is expected because of a steady rise in economic activity abroad in recent months and because foreign stocks of yarn, fabric, and other textiles are currently reported at low levels.

• 700 Kinds of Cotton At Delta Station

A COLLECTION of 700 kinds of cotton is one of the things at the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, that attracts major attention from visitors, says a recent issue of Mississippi Farm Research. Known as the Genetics Garden, the accumulation of strains and varieties of cotton is officially called "The Regional Collection of Upland Cottons."

In mid-summer there are cottons with red, yellow, brown and green foliage, and cottons with okra-type leaves as well as normal foliage. In the fall the visitor is attracted by cotton with red foliage and white lint or green foliage with several shades of brown lint or with green lint. Plant size and shape vary from dwarf to giant.

In 1947, when Regional Project S-1 was inaugurated, one of the duties delegated to the Delta Branch of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station at Stoneville was the "establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive collection of stocks of Mendelian characters, principal commercial varieties and selected inbred lines of upland cotton." This collection was to serve as

a "germ plasm bank" for upland cotton.

In March 1948 a call was issued to cotton breeders in the U.S. for seed of various, inbred lines, and stocks with Mendelian characters. Seed of 284 lots were received, added to the stocks already at Stoneville, and the entire collection of 477 strains planted and harvested in 1948. The following year, 140 strains and introductions were added to the collection.

The entire collection was grown in 1950 and 1951 and extensive field notes were taken on 20 characters of the 726 varieties and strains which comprised the collection. A seed cotton sample from each strain was ginned in the laboratory and seed and lint indexes were determined. Lint determinations were made in the Knoxville laboratory of the Cotton and Other Fiber Crops Section, ARS, for length, uniformity, strength, and fineness. A catalog in photostat form was issued in 1953 which listed the strains alphabetically, gave the Stoneville accession number for each, and classified each for the characters and fiber properties studied.

Seed cotton samples were again harvested and ginned in 1952 and 1953 and determinations made for seed and lint index, and for fiber length, strength, and fineness. Data from the 1950, 1952

and 1953 crops were assembled, and averaged where possible. A supplement giving these averages has been issued.

There is no way of measuring the usefulness or ultimate contribution to the cotton producing world of this "germ plasm bank". One new fundamental fact discovered through the use of genetic marker stocks or the discovery of a source of resistance to a disease or insect pest could be of inestimable worth to the cotton industry, research workers say.

Although no dollar value can be assigned to the Regional Collection, some estimate of its usefulness to cotton research workers can be made on the basis of requests for materials. Since the Collection was started, 1,665 items have been furnished to breeders for parental stocks; to pathologists for screening Fusarium wilt, Verticillium wilt, and bacterial blight, to nematologists seeking resistance to nematodes; to geneticists working with the inheritance of characters in cotton; and to other scientists interested in cotton improvement.

Mexico Has New Factory For Textile Machinery

Mexico's newest heavy industry, a factory for the manufacture of Japanese textile machinery, located at Ciudad Sahagun, Hidalgo, had its formal opening on June 21.

The new factory, sponsored by Japanese and Mexican interests, reportedly is already producing machinery at the rate of 200 automatic looms and 5,000 spindles per month.

The factory is expected to produce relatively low cost textile machinery, and thus permit economical modernization of many smaller mills which are not financially able to procure new equipment abroad.

Three More Texas Ginners' Meetings, One Cancelled

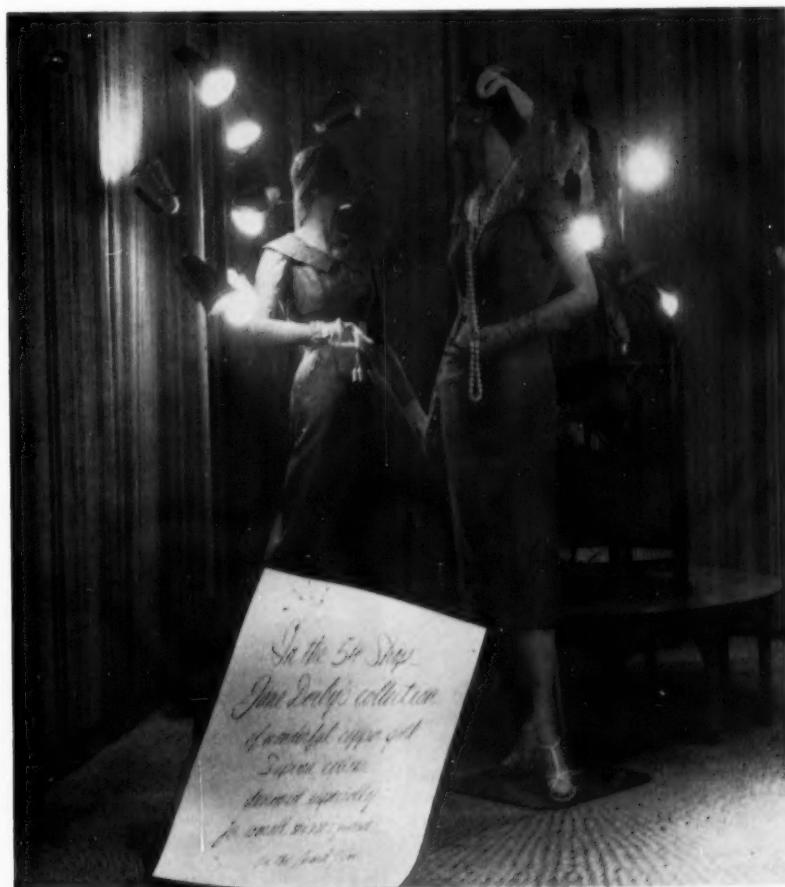
A change in plans for future district meetings of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association members has been announced. The meeting that had been scheduled at Abilene on Aug. 15 has been cancelled, and members from Districts 21-22 are urged to attend the meeting at Quanah or Lubbock. Drouth and the fact that many ginners have taken jobs elsewhere caused this cancellation.

Meetings yet to be held are:
District 23 members are meeting Aug. 13 at Hotel Del Norte, El Paso.
Districts 15-16 will meet Aug. 29 at Lake Pauline, Quanah.
Districts 17-18-19-20 will meet at Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock, Sept. 1.

Cotton Picker Schools Held in Missouri

Meetings for cotton picker owners in Missouri were held during the last part of July and the first part of August. The Extension Service, assisted by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, sponsored the schools.

■ ALOUIS JEZ is the new president and W. A. HERMAN, manager, of Farmers' Co-op Gin at Sealy, Texas.



New York Store Spotlights Supima

SOUTHWESTERN SUPIMA COTTON is shown here in a window of Lord and Taylor, famous New York City department store. A recent promotion at the store featured a collection of costumes designed by Jane Derby, fashioned from a Supima cotton crepe. Characterized by a subtle luster, the fabric woven from Supima has received enthusiastic consumer interest.

Submarines Influenced Cotton Development in California

■ **GERMANS** who cut off supplies from Egypt spurred the U.S. into growing long-staple fiber needed for fabric on plane wings, old-timers recall in tracing history of West Coast industry.

GERMAN SUBMARINES that sank freighters from Egypt were a factor in the development of cotton production in California. W. B. Camp, Sr., Bakersfield, the pioneer who contributed so much to cotton progress in the Far West, recalled this history in a recent interview. At the time of World War I, Camp was with USDA.

"Cotton shipments from Egypt had been cut off by submarine warfare and the government had a need for long staple cotton for airplane wing fabric and other uses," Camp told a Fresno Bee reporter.

"The Department of Agriculture sent me out to California to see if cotton could be grown commercially in the state. We first tried Pima cotton but it was not too successful. We then brought in Acala cottonseed from Acala, Mexico, which proved a much heartier plant for our valley climate and produced a longer staple cotton."

Camp worked with S. Parker Frisselle of Fresno, then the manager of the University of California's farm at Kearney Park, who pioneered in the growing of cotton in the San Joaquin Valley.

"We were looking for a new crop which would diversify our farm production and would assure ranchers a good return," said Frisselle. "The Goodyear rubber people had an experimental plantation near Chandler, Ariz., and I went down there three times to study their crop methods."

"We planted an experimental 40 acres of Pima variety cotton at Kearney farm in 1912 and produced a very solid and bushy plant. In fact, the plants were so high we had to place a shield in front of the tractor driver to keep him from being brushed off the tractor."

"Later the government sent in W. B. Camp and J. Townsend, a cotton man, to work with us and when our experiments showed the Pima yield was too small and the plant too bushy, we turned to the Acala variety. It was better suited to our growing conditions had a bigger yield and produced a longer staple cotton."

Frisselle recalls that one crop of 15 bales of experimental cotton at Kearney Farm in 1915, a year after the outbreak of World War I, brought a record high price of \$1.10 a pound.

● **Grown After Civil War** — The early history of attempts to grow cotton on the West Coast date as far back as the post Civil War era when Miller & Lux were reported to have tried a small patch in the Los Banos area without success.

Goree and Burhams of Mexicali experimented with a 1,000-acre planting in 1920 south of Dos Palos, and Wylie M. Giffen and W. J. Hotchkiss were among the first to plant cotton commercially in Fresno County.

A. R. McGuire of Fresno, who leased

6,400 acres from Giffen on a profit sharing basis in 1920, recalls his first attempt at growing cotton was in 1921.

"I was in a financial bind and needed a quick field crop which would bail me out," said McGuire. "I called the Coachella Chamber of Commerce in the Coachella Valley to get some seed and went to the Encyclopedia Britannica for information on how to prepare the seed bed."

"We planted the cotton between the rows of a young vineyard and got a good crop, about a bale to the acre. We had it ginned at the old California Products Co. gin in Fresno and sold the crop for 36 cents a pound."

● **First Gin** — McGuire said he and Giffen built the first cotton gin on the old Giffen headquarters ranch in the Mendota district in 1922 and another in the old railroad roundhouse in Mendota in 1923, the only cotton gins on the West Side except in the Corcoran area in those days.

● Cotton Car Tops Have Ousted Synthetics

CONVERTIBLE CAR TOPS continue to be an important market for cotton, as a result of research, says the National Cotton Council.

New cotton materials developed through research go into 95 percent of convertible tops. Synthetics, once widely heralded as taking over this 10,000-bale-a-year market, have all but dropped out of the picture. Synthetics failed to give performance while cotton staged a comeback by going ahead and getting the job done, the Council says.

In 1950 a government survey of auto makers revealed widespread dissatisfaction with the cotton duck fabric then principally being used. Auto makers said the duck, bonded to a cotton lining fabric with rubber, had a tendency to wrinkle after use. It lacked color permanency. It tended to become ragged and also failed to resist rot.

So the car manufacturers declared the field was wide open for a new convertible top material, and it was freely predicted that synthetics would come up with the answer. At first, the Council said, these predictions appeared accurate. By 1954 manufacturers reported 40 percent of the original equipment convertible top market was held by synthetics. But the man-made fibers failed to hold up.

The cotton top material now being used is a vinyl-coated fabric which is specified by car makers because of its durability, the Council says. It is easier to fit on the metal auto frame. Moreover, it has true color permanency and can readily be cleaned.

● Drouth-Area Ginners May Obtain Loans

GINNERS severely hurt by drouth conditions can qualify, under certain conditions, for long-term loans from the federal Small Business Administration. Details as to the conditions have been sent to members of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association by Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president.

In addition to studying information in Newsletter No. 38 from the Texas Association, ginners desiring to apply for such loans in Texas should get in touch with Small Business Administration offices at 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, or Federal Office Building, Houston.

Cotton Quality Contest, Instead of First Bale

A 1957 cotton quality contest for Hale County farmers has been announced by the Plainview, Texas, Chamber of Commerce. Rules have been drafted by a committee composed of Jason Allen, Cotton Center; Grady Shepard, Hale Center; Cloyce Terrell, Plainview; J. V. Newton, Petersburg; Jason Gordon, Clay Henry, Ollie Liner, and Jack McGarr, Plainview; and Dr. Harold Loden, Aiken.

"We feel that a contest of this sort will be of much more value than the usual one of recognizing the first bale, no matter what its quality," Henry said.

No First Bale Auction

Dallas Cotton Exchange has announced that no first bale auction for Dallas County cotton is being held this year.



Speaks at Dedication

EARL L. BUTZ, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is the principal speaker for the dedication of the new Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Aug. 14 at Clemson, S.C. Details of the program for ceremonies at the USDA Laboratory were published in the July 28 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Presenting

Earl D. Hobbs

New Deal, Texas



EARL D. HOBBS, who lives in Lubbock but owns Hobbs Gin at nearby New Deal, was born into a family of ginners. His father was a ginner and so was his grandfather; but Earl started out as a school teacher.

He was born at Agnes, in Parker County, Texas, on Oct. 8, 1908; but was living in Paducah, in Cottle County, when he finished high school in 1928. He received his BBA degree from Texas Technological College in 1932, and taught school at Littlefield for six years.

Hobbs became manager of a gin in Littlefield in 1939, resigning in 1943 to go into business for himself at the gin in New Deal which he still owns.

He is vice-president of the South Plains Ginners' Association, an alternate director of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and a community representative in Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church in Lubbock, does secretarial work in the Sunday School department and is a member of the finance committee. He is a charter member and active in the New Deal Lions Club. He and Mrs. Hobbs have two children, a boy and a girl.

Coir Fiber Production Expanding in India

Production of coir fiber, made from the husk of coconuts and used in mats, matting, rugs and other coarse products, is increasing in India. USDA says that about 287 million pounds are being produced, approximately one million more than last year. India has appropriated \$357,000 for research and development of the coir industry.

Spain Increases Cotton And Number of Gins

Spain's cotton crop currently is estimated at 200,000 bales for 1956-57. USDA says this is one-third more than the 1955-56 crop of 155,000 bales.

Thirty-two 90-saw gin stands are being installed in Spain, 18 of them bought from U.S. firms and the remainder made in Spain.

Cotton and Ghee Find Market in Pakistan

Pakistan appears to offer an increasing market for U.S. cotton and ghee, a butter product; but the amount of cottonseed oil that can be sold there probably will be limited, a study by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service indicates.

Pakistan used to import between 6,000 and 10,000 bales a year of Sudans, East Africans and/or Egyptians for use by her East Pakistan mills. Last year's imports of 18,000 bales of U.S. cotton were a totally new experience. While the American-Egyptians were used by the East Pakistan mills, the rest of the Uplands were taken by West Pakistan mills. It was discovered that, after the initial difficulties, the imported cotton was put to good use. This initial acceptance has definitely put U.S. cotton in a favorable position with the mills.

Pakistan will import U.S. ghee this year, which will be for the exclusive use of the armed forces. Butter oil imported under the emergency relief program was made available for civilian use. The experience has proven beyond doubt that U.S. ghee should find a ready market in Pakistan.

Although the quantity of cottonseed oil imported from the U.S. under Title II, P. L. 480 was modest and was brought in on the request of the government in order to check the steeply rising price of the domestic product, it was met with opposition from the local trade. Pakistan, as a whole, is short of its edible fats and oils requirements. Regionally, this shortage is confined to East Pakistan, which has not been able to produce its own requirements. Part of West Pakistan's produce is shipped out to the Eastern Wing and this causes shortages in both areas.

No data are available to prove it, but there is a contention that cottonseed which was in the past fed to the cattle or wasted, is now being increasingly crushed in the country and is more than sufficient to meet the country's requirements.

• All-Purpose Seedbed Designed for King

A COTTON SEEDBED which will provide better conditions in the cotton fields has been developed by Oklahoma A&M engineers.

The newly designed seedbed can be established by an inexpensive reconversion of an old farm planter or by use of kits that can be obtained from some machinery companies in Oklahoma, said Jay Porterfield, Oklahoma A&M agricultural engineer.

"The new type is essentially a seedbed within a furrow," said Porterfield. "Water furrows on each side of the bed provide water protection and ridges between the furrows give protection from wind and blowing soil."

"Performances from this seedbed exceed all other types that we have ever done research with. It appears to be as warm as any other type, provides an excellent base for the application of chemicals, can be cultivated with regular equipment without disturbing the chemical application and offers a desirable surface for machine harvesting."

Information concerning construction of the attachment and its use may be obtained from county agents or by writing Oklahoma Extension Service, Stillwater, for Circular No. 640.

West Africa Hikes Peanuts

Commercial peanut production from the 1955 crop in French West Africa reached a new high of 860,000 tons, the High Commissioner reported recently. This compared with 630,000 tons from the 1954 crop and 793,000 tons in 1953.

More Whale Oil Produced

Whale and sperm oil production throughout the world in 1956 will total 425,000 tons of whale oil and 105,000 tons of sperm oil, USDA reports. In 1955 whale oil output was 418,000 tons and sperm oil totaled 93,000 tons.

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From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 18)

monthly payments at the age of 62 instead of 65. Men still must wait until age 65 before they may receive retirement benefits. Totally disabled people, for the first time, now will be eligible for benefits at the age of 50.

2. Changes in the law now allow money from rented land to be counted as income for social security, provided the landlord takes an active part in management of the acres involved. This may increase benefits under social security, since they are based on income in working years, up to a \$4,200 maximum per year.

3. Social security taxes will go up, next Jan. 1 from the present three percent to 3-1/2 percent on income up to the \$4,200 maximum.

4. Social security taxes on wages of eligible workers will also increase, from a total of four percent to 4-1/2 percent. Half the tax will be paid by the worker and half by the employer, as in the past.

Monthly payment rates have not been changed. Benefits range from \$30 to \$108.50 per month, the exact amount depending on income during working years. Benefits for wives or widows, and children, also remain the same, although wives now may collect at age 62. Maximum payment to a single family, as before, stays at \$200 per month.

Other late actions by Congress include final passage of trip-lease legislation, which will protect agriculture's rights to contract with truckers of farm products to make back-hauls. Guarantee of pay loads on return trips, farm leaders say, can save billions of dollars for agriculture in the future.

What the new legislation does, specifically, rules out future regulation of agricultural trip-leasing by the government's Interstate Commerce Commission. The ICC had threatened for a long time to apply restrictions to trip-leasing which would have increased transportation costs through needless "dead-heading" of trucks on return hauls, according to farm leaders.

"The economic loss," observed a congressional committee before trip-lease rights were nailed down, "would be reflected in higher prices to consumers or lower prices to farmers and other producers, or both."

• **Political Jargon** — With political convention time upon us, and playing no favorites, we pass along the origins of some terms you may be hearing a lot in coming weeks. Take that phrase, "Hat in the ring."

It was first used by Teddy Roosevelt when he told reporters, "My hat's in the ring; the fight is on and I'm stripped to the buff."

"Ballot" came originally from "ballotta," which means "little ball" in Italian. The ancients voted by tossing pebbles into an urn.

"Dark horse", English racing slang, was first used in 1880 to describe Rutherford B. Hayes, who was not well known to the voters before his nomination.

"Bandwagon" was first used by William Jennings Bryan in 1896. Bryan was sometimes accompanied on his campaigns by a wagon loaded with musicians.

"Candidate" comes from the Latin "candidus," meaning "white." Ancient

Romans wore white togas at politician Romans wore white togas at political forums.

"Old Guard" was originally a term of approbation. Senator Conkling praised Grant before the Republican Convention by saying: "Pull no skulkers from under the ammunition wagon, take the tried and true old hero, with the Old Guard behind him."

Appointed by Swift

L. A. Hansen, Swift & Co. feed department, is now western division sales manager with headquarters in Los Angeles. M. A. Curtiss, who formerly held the position, has assumed other duties with Swift.

Defoliation As Related To Ginning, Spinning

By JEROME JALUFKA

Immediate Past President, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

■ IN THE YEARS preceding the mechanical picker, the stripper, and even rough, hand-pulled cotton, the quality of cotton was much better than it is today. The reason is that the cotton was fully matured, hand-picked, and clean; it could, therefore, be handled more easily all the way from the wagon to the spinner.

Today many different problems confront the cotton industry. Among the more important, in the area of production, are the high cost of labor and insect losses. Defoliation helps to alleviate these two serious problems. When defoliants are used, hibernation possibilities are eliminated, as well as green leaves, and uniform maturing of the bolls is facilitated. The resulting decrease of labor costs further enhances the significance of the use of defoliants.

To remedy these problems, growers are doing everything possible to lessen the cost of production. Means of doing this include the use of mechanical pickers and strippers, and hastening the maturity of the crops. To help farmers produce cotton more efficiently and profitably, the Department of Agriculture has prescribed the well-known 7-Step Cotton Program.

Chemical defoliation, when properly used, definitely has a place in the harvesting of cotton. It not only hastens the maturity of the plant, but also, and at the same time, prepares it so that the mechanical picker or stripper can do a better job. Various defoliants and desiccants are on the market today. They are manufactured in both dust forms and sprays. In tests made at six different Texas Experiment Stations it has been found that defoliation produces an average effectiveness of from 58.7 to 96.8 percent. Since it hastens the maturity, causes proper leaf-shedding, and facilitates exposing the bolls to the sun, there can be little or no doubt that defoliation has an important role to play in the control of the pink boll worm.

Proper use of defoliants or desiccants in connection with the stripper, or even with hand-pulled bolls, is a matter of serious concern. When all the leaves are destroyed the growth is halted; and if defoliation is done before the cotton is mature, the fruiting is exposed to the hot sun, causing the bolls to open prematurely. Fibers in the matured bolls will be uniform, strong and coarse, but the unmaturing bolls will produce extremely fine, irregular, and rather weak fibers. Thus, when all the bolls are gathered, ginned and baled, there will be a wide variation of staple lengths if the cotton was defoliated too early. Mills call this "wastey" cotton, and such variations cause difficulty in selling and delivering the cotton to the mill customer, as well as difficulty in spinning the fiber.

More study and research should be given to defoliants, and proper instruction for their use be made available to the user in order that the penalty on premature fiber be held to the minimum. Information available now is found in a guide prepared by the Texas Experiment Station which will be helpful to the grower. Its use will help in our aim to improve the grade, staple, and packaging of our cotton in order to compete more effectively with foreign-grown cotton.

Rio Grande Valley Shows Increase in Ginnings

Rio Grande Valley cotton ginnings are maintaining a slight lead over last year's figures with 313,193 bales ginned through Aug. 1, Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White reports.

Only 299,832 bales had been processed at this time in 1955 in Cameron, Willacy, Hidalgo and Starr Counties.

Four-county totals during the week of July 25-Aug. 1, included: Cameron 32,683 bales, Hidalgo 26,013, Willacy 14,938 and Starr 356.

Season totals include: Cameron 118,166, Hidalgo 135,585, Willacy 57,670 and Starr 1,772.



Tung Industry Faces Problems

■ **OUTPUT small, consumption declines, prices down and imports up, review by Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank shows.**

TUNG OIL INDUSTRY members in the U.S. are in the midst of difficult times, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta points out in a recent study of the industry, which is concentrated largely in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

"Output has been small; consumption has declined; prices have been down; and imports have risen," says the bank's bulletin. Continuing, the publication says the seriousness of the situation is indicated by the decline in domestic consumption of tung oil from 113 million pounds in 1950 to 51 million in 1955.

"Consumption declined even though tung oil is recognized as a superior drying oil particularly used in varnish, lacquer, productive coatings, and insulation. The decline in sales of tung oil is significant, since it represents a shrinkage of 55 percent in the national market over a five-year period.

"Producers of tung nuts and oil in this nation know, of course, that they face great risks, not only because crop yields vary widely here and in other producing nations, but also because market prices of tung oil fluctuate rather violently."

• **Wide Fluctuations** — "The industry's speculative nature has been obvious since the late 1930's. Until that time, a large share of the tung oil used here came from China. When World War II started, imports from China stopped; domestic supplies declined; prices rose; and domestic production increased significantly. After the war ended, the importing of Chinese tung oil was resumed; by 1949 available supplies of tung oil in the nation totaled 151 million pounds. Yet consumption totaled only 113 million pounds. Faced with this market situation, tung oil producers received only 22 cents a pound for their oil, which was equivalent to about \$64 a ton for tung nuts.

"After the Korean War began in 1950, imports from China were again curtailed, total available supplies were reduced, demand for tung oil strengthened, and prices of tung nuts rose rapidly. Growers received \$111 a ton for their nuts in 1950, a gain of 75 percent over the price a year earlier. They had small crops to sell in 1950 and 1951, but they sold a record crop of 132,000 tons in 1952.

"When tung oil supplies shrank during the Korean War and prices rose to a near-record high, imports from Argentina and Paraguay increased sharply. Meanwhile, consumers began to use less tung oil and more linseed oil and other substitutes. Consequently, in 1953, when supplies of tung oil exceeded the amount used by about 47 million pounds, the price of tung nuts declined to \$67 a ton. Since that price was below the support price, most of this nation's 1953 crop of oil—33 million pounds—was purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"Prospects for the tung industry at the start of 1954 were dim. The price of tung oil had fallen to 22 cents again, consumption was declining, and the use of substitute oils was increasing. At the same time the CCC had large stocks of oil on hand. Fearful of a further rise in stocks, this nation curtailed imports from Argentina and Paraguay by agreement

with those nations. The market situation changed rapidly, however, when frost damage in 1954 reduced our crop by one-half and a very hard freeze in 1955 virtually destroyed that year's crop. Prices strengthened somewhat but grower's incomes suffered because they had little to sell. The CCC, however, was able to sell its stocks at a profit of three to five cents."

• **Prospects** — "Currently, supplies on hand are less of a burden to the industry than heretofore. The CCC has no inventory of tung oil, so the trade is again depending on private stocks, imports, and domestic production to meet its needs. Unfortunately, those needs have shown little sign of increasing since domestic use has held at about 50 million pounds for the last four years.

"This year frost has again damaged the crop of tung nuts. Should the tung belt supply only the long-term average yield of 43,000 tons of nuts, then we might expect to obtain about 13 million pounds of oil in the 1956-57 marketing season. With stocks on hand next fall likely to total about 13 million pounds, the trade will need imports of about 24 million pounds—similar to last year's total—to supply the domestic market. These prospects, plus the likelihood of record supplies of soybean oil from large plantings of soybeans, dampen any hope for a significant rise in the price of tung nuts. The price, however, will probably stay above the support level.

"Thus it seems that the tung industry's fate for this crop year is already decided. Although growers' incomes will be well below war-time levels, they will be up from last year. Processors of tung oil who have long struggled with high costs due to plant capacities greater than re-

quired by the size of each crop, will also suffer. A reduced supply of nuts will be available to them, their costs will be high, and their gross returns apparently will be modest," the bank concluded.

• \$30,000 Wage Bill Given to Growers

A \$30,000 BILL for back wages for bracero labor has been received by Dawson County (Texas) Cotton Growers' Association from the U.S. Department of Labor. The claim involves alleged under-payment of Mexican labor by 20 cents per 100 pounds of cotton picked in a period during 1955.

Producers have opposed the claims against Dawson County and say that they will continue to do so. In other West Texas counties, some small groups and individuals have settled with the Department, while others are appealing the ruling.

Value of Farm Products Exports Shows Increase

USDA reported on Aug. 2 that exports of farm products in the 1955-56 fiscal year were valued at \$3,475,000,000.

This represents a 10 percent increase over the 1954-55 total of \$3,145,000,000 and a continuance of an upward trend recorded every year since 1952-53. If cotton were excluded from the total, the 1955-56 increase would be 26 percent.

Measured in terms of quantity, shipments of U.S. farm products abroad increased 13 percent. The quantity, including cotton, was exceeded only twice in the last 30 years—in 1926-27 and 1951-52. Excluding cotton, the quantitative rise was 30 percent, to the highest level of the last 30 years of record.

Cotton exports, valued at \$375 million, were 55 percent below the 1954-55 total of \$684 million. Vegetable oils and oilseeds, \$400 million, rose 32 percent from the previous fiscal year.

4

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box liner press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5968, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker driers and conditioners. All steel liner baling presses; 141-176 saw liners; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Used 176- and 141-saw Carver liners with pneumatic units; also filters, gummars, elevating and conveying equipment and other miscellaneous oil mill equipment. All in excellent condition.—Valley Machinery & Supply Co., P. O. Box 2252, DeSoto Station, 612 E. Main St., Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—To be sold as a unit, two late type, high speed twin motor Anderson expellers, Anderson screening tank, 36" x 36" filter press, one

85" x 30" stack cooker, rotary lifts, conveyor, piping and pumps.—Address V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Model PA Quad Die Heim pellet machines for pelleting solvent extracted meal. Complete with two stack cookers, drags and breaker rolls. Good condition and priced to sell.—General Vegetable Oil Company, Sherman, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GINNERS—If you want a good gin in irrigated territory, contact Box PA, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-15 h.p. press pump motor with V-sheave and belts. 40 feet of Continental conveyor and trough for distributor. Four 80-saw Hardwicke-Etter stands and feeders in good condition. One double Cen-Tennial 35" fan, V-belts and sheave.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Phone 3372, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Six steel V-belt drive 66" Mitchell Standard Units.—Box BM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Murray Big Reel cleaner drier with separator, double 35" fan, Mitchell burner, 1948 Model, condition good. Priced to sell at \$3,750 loaded on buyer's truck.—M. S. Knowlton, Perthshire, Missisippi.

FOR SALE—Steel separators: One 70" Hardwicke-Etter, one 72" Continental, one 48" type M and one 48" type C Lummus and one 52" Stacy. Six 60" and 16-66" Super Mitchell extracting feeders. One 7-cylinder and one 9-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaners. Several very late model 80-saw Murray gins. One 4-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor. One 72" Murray condenser and one Murray PX press. Beaumier, Continental and Murray press pumps. Murray and Cameron steel trampers. 10, 20, 25, 40 and 160 h.p. electric motors with starters. One-half, one and 1½-million BTU heaters. New Phelps fans, Government type tower driers, V-belts and fasteners and hundreds of other excellent items for your machinery or supply needs. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete Continental press pump with V sheaves, belts, and 15 h.p. motor.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray gin stands, \$150 each; one saw cylinder complete with bearings, \$75; one heavy steel bound Murray press, \$500; one hydraulic ram and casing complete, \$250; two bucket seed elevators, \$50 each; one separator, \$100; all Murray equipment.—Jonesboro Gin Company, Jonesboro, La.

FOR SALE—Long stroke one-story down-packing all-steel Murray press complete with tramper, 14" steel Murray bar machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 62½" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke tramper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, Cen-Tennial tramper, EJ tramper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt suction gin stands, 3-80 saw brush Continental Model F gins, 3 FEC Mitchell feeders, 3-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, one 1½-M Hardwicke-Etter burner, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—One set Howe 24' scales. Gins: 1-90 Murray Safety, 7-90 Gullett, 1-80 Lummus 1949 model, glass front double mote, 1-80 saw Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 3-80 Continental Model C brush, 6-80 Murray glass front loose roll dump, 4-80 Cen-Tennial air blast with loose roll boxes and glass fronts, 5-70 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, Driers: One 16-shaft Hardwicke-Etter tower drier complete with burner, piping and fan, two Murray Big Reel, 5-80 Mitchell, two Lummus thermo cleaners. Bar machines: One Hardwicke-Etter 14" steel and one wood. Airline cleaners: One 4-cylinder V-drive Stacy, one 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter. Cleaners: One 8-cylinder Stacy with hot air attachments, one Hardwicke-Etter 7-cylinder blow-in type, one 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter V-drive blow-in type, one 5-cylinder V-drive No. 2 Hardwicke-Etter, 2 Continental inclined 4-cylinder all-steel. Huller-cleaner-feeders: 6-60" V-drive Super Mitchells, 5-66" V-drive Special Standard Mitchells, 3-66" V-drive Continental Master XX. Condensers: 1-48" and 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 4-72" Murrays. Pumps: 1 Lummus. Miscellaneous items: 1 Mitchell vaporizer, 1 Hardwicke-Etter burner, various size fans, one double 30" Murray fan, one rock and boll catcher, 5-70 Lummus change valve hoppers, 1-72" and 1-52" Murray vacuum, 4-72" Murray cleaning cylinder with bearings. Engines: One L3000 Le Roi, one 280 h.p. Le Roi, one MM Twin six 210 h.p., one MM 240 h.p., 6-cylinder. Electric motors: Sizes from 3 to 150 h.p., 440 volt.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-cylinder, 50" Hardwicke-Etter incline cleaner. One Stacy burner, complete thermostat and controls.—Kimbell Gin, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Two reliable ginners for new electric Continental gin, either seasonal or yearly in West Texas. Housing furnished. Write Box LH, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

AVAILABLE—Oil mill manager. Experienced in mill management, product sales, working knowledge of mill operations. Will consider other administrative or sales job suiting my qualifications. Age 38. Full details upon request.—Box GP, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Night Superintendent. Must be familiar with operation of V. D. Anderson expellers. This is a good job for sober, honest, efficient, loyal operator. References required.—Box CJ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One set 50' Howe wagon scales with recording beam and weigh-to-graph, \$3,000.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Model DMM corn sheller in first-class condition; also, baler for shucks, and portable sack elevator.—Vrana Gin, Rt. 4, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—Richardson and Fairbanks scales, Niagara vibrating screen, Buckeye engine, Titusville boiler, meal coolers, condensers, Roots-Connorsville blowers, heat exchangers, hammer mills, Eureka dust collectors, pumps, valves, electric motors and electrical starting equipment. A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Investors Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,350; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; Twin 671 GMC, 280 h.p., \$5,000; RX15V Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$7,500; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One 6-cylinder, 1933 model, M-M engine. Natural gas, 150 h.p., complete with clutch and 15-groove sheaves. One Fairbanks-Morse engine, Y-type, 120 h.p. Been pulling a 4-80. Both engines in fair condition.—Planters Cooperative Assn., P. O. Box 8, Phone 8, Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—200 double deck army steel cots in good condition. Call or write Orb Coffman, Phones 44 and 70, Goree, Texas.

FOR SALE—One V-12 L3000, 400 h.p. Le Roi butane engine; one V-8, 280 h.p. Le Roi engine; two twin six MM, 210 h.p. butane engines; two 6-cylinder MM 240 h.p. butane engines; several 75, 100, 150, 220 h.p. and 300 h.p. electric motors and starters.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

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180	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
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• Scientist Measures Plant Water Use

WATER USE by plants is being measured exactly in experiments at Arizona State College in Tempe. The Arizona Farmer-Ranchman describes, in a recent article, the use of a German invention for this purpose.

An "infra-red gas analyzer" invented by the Germans to give warning of toxic gases in submarines, has been adapted to perform a task that eluded researchers for centuries.

It is the same instrument that was adapted to measure photosynthesis at the New York School of Forestry, Syracuse, in 1954, and created a stir in the scientific world.

The same young plant physiologist who solved what had long been called "Horowitch's nightmare," after a famous expert on photosynthesis who failed to solve it, has gone a step farther. He can tell not only how fast a plant is photosynthesizing—manufacturing carbohydrates in its leaves—but also how fast it is using moisture in the processes of living and growing.

John P. Decker is the young scientist, doing research on salt cedars and the amount of water which they steal from farmers and ranchmen in the Far West. Decker can't tell yet just how wide an application his water-vapor analyzer will have among farmers and scientists, but feels sure that it can be used to measure water used by cotton and other crops.

Two Million Acres Added To Tree Farms in 1956

Nearly two million acres of trees were added to the U.S. total acreage of growing timber during the first half of 1956. Certified tree farm acreage on July 1, says American Forest Products Industries, was 39,587,554 acres. This compared with 37,838,910 acres on Jan. 1 and 35,396,564 on July 1, 1955.

Georgia, with 3,795,743 acres enrolled, retains national leadership, followed closely by Florida with 3,603,014 acres; Alabama, 3,558,242 acres; Oregon, 3,524,931 acres; Texas, 3,389,881 acres; Arkansas, 3,372,423 acres; and Washington, 3,322,994 acres.

Mississippi leads in the number of certified tree farms: 910. Texas is second with 831, and Alabama third with 663.

Arizona Finds Sprays Best For Leaf Perforator

Sprays have given the best control of the cotton leaf perforator in Arizona tests, according to a recent report from Arizona Experiment Station.

Spray formulations of chlorothion and methyl parathion (both phosphate insecticides) gave particularly good control, although standard formulations of sprays containing endrin, aldrin, and toxaphene plus DDT were also effective and were superior to dust formulations of the same materials. Tests will continue this year.

■ **EARL J. PARKER** has been named manager of Moreman Community Gin Association, Port Lavaca, Texas.

New Book

NEW EDITION OF ENTOMA HAS BEEN PUBLISHED

The eleventh edition of Entoma, directory of insect and plant pest control, has been published by the Entomological Society of America.

In the book are information on calibration of field and hand sprayers; how to mix pesticide concentrates to desired spray strength; sources of materials, equipment and services; and listings of federal and state legal, research and Extension leaders in entomology and plant pathology.

The price of the book is \$2. It may be ordered from E. H. Fisher, editor, entomology department, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

Seed Distributors Elect

California Cotton Planting Seed Distributors at their recent annual meeting at Tulare elected the following officers: Harold L. Pomeroy, Bakersfield, president; Floyd S. Nelson, Madera County, vice-president; and L. B. Nourse, Bakersfield, secretary-treasurer.

Grants of \$45,000 for cotton and related research at the University of California and support for the Shafter field station were approved.

■ **REX MILHOLLON**, former Extension staff member, will study cottonseed germination and crushing qualities under a \$2,500 yearly fellowship at the University of Arizona given by cottonseed crushers, Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors and Arizona Cotton Growers' Association.

New Mexico Sets Dates For Two Field Days

Dates have been set for two annual field days at New Mexico A&M College. The annual Ranch Day has been scheduled for Oct. 8. The annual Farm Day will follow on Oct. 9. Programs are now being planned for both events.

The Ranch Day program will feature a tour of the Jornada Experimental Range and the A&M College Ranch, north of Las Cruces. Researchers will be on hand at each stop to explain the experimental work in progress.

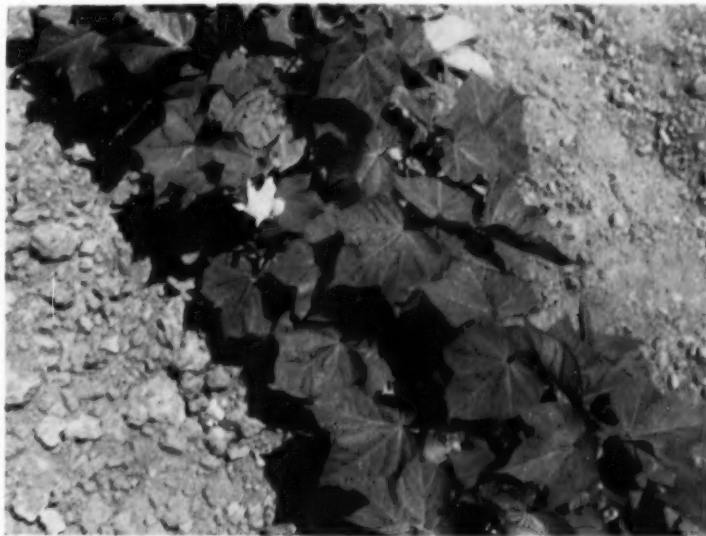
The Farm Day program will be held at the College's agronomy farm west of Mesilla Park. Visitors will spend the day looking over experimental plots, while crop experts discuss the work being carried on.

Picking Queen Picked

Tiofila Salinas reigned as Cotton Picking Queen at the St. Joan of Arc Cotton Festival July 29 at Weslaco, Texas. The winner earned her title by picking 50 pounds of cotton on the church farm in one hour. Her escort, Raul Gonzales, won the honor by picking 52 pounds. Cotton grown on the church farm was auctioned.

Soybeans Increasing

Soybeans have occupied much of the land taken out of cotton in Marion County, S. C., this season, according to South Carolina Extension Service. The local oil mill is offering prizes in a five-acre contest on soybean production.



SIGNS OF DANGER

Shown on this cotton are two danger signals of reduced yields for the producer. The rosetted bloom indicates the presence of the pink bollworm, while the presence of angular leaf spot disease is noticeable on the leaves. The picture was taken in the Texas Blacklands by C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Remember This?



Georgia Crushers Are Meeting . . .

TWO CONVENTIONS of Georgia cottonseed crushers are shown in these pictures. The scene at the top was taken in June, 1916, at Tybee Island, during the twelfth annual convention of the Georgia Association. The picture below shows a joint convention of crushers from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The meeting was held at Asheville, N.C., June 27-28, 1927.



• Newest A & M College Opens in Ethiopia

NINE THOUSAND MILES from Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater, the world's newest agricultural and mechanical college opened for enrollment Oct. 1. This opening marks four years of successful planning and effort by Oklahoma A&M personnel in Ethiopia, says an article in the Greater Oklahoma News.

Eighteen buildings, part of them still under construction, will house the new college, located on a 2,000 acre tract of land on a 6,500 foot plateau at Haramaya, 250 miles east of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

Buildings, designed by A&M architects P. A. Wilbur and C. E. Bills, include administration, classroom, dormitory, cafeteria, clinic, 10 staff houses, shops building, power plant and a steel storage building. In addition, the campus will be equipped with modern water and sewage systems.

The new college will have a capacity of 200 students, but will house only 27 college students the first year and an undetermined number of ninth graders, according to William S. Abbott, coordinator of A&M's Point Four program in Ethiopia.

College classes will be made up of 15 juniors and 12 seniors, Abbott said. Freshmen and sophomores will continue to receive training at the Agricultural Technical school at Jimma, where this year's juniors and seniors began their college work.

The 1957 graduating class, first in Ethiopian history, took junior work at

a temporary college in Addis Ababa, following completion of the sophomore year at Jimma in 1955.

Oklahoma A&M faculty members on loan to Point Four and A&M graduates will make up the nine-man faculty at the new college, headed by Dr. L. A. Parcher, dean of the college, on leave from the agricultural economics department at Stillwater.

U.S. Military Forces Are Using More Cotton

U.S. military forces used about 21,500 bales of cotton during the first quarter of 1956. This compared with 19,400 in the previous quarter and 20,200 bales in the first quarter of 1955, according to the Department of Defense.

Manmade fibers used during the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 1,845,000 pounds, compared with the 10,337,000 pounds of cotton used by the military. Wool consumption was 1,231,000 pounds during the period.

USDA says it is difficult to compare various kinds of fabrics made from cotton and synthetics as to quantity and, "in general, there were deliveries of larger quantities of cotton fabrics than manmade fiber fabrics."

The amount of manmade fiber varied from a low of about 198,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1954 to a high of about 1,845,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1956. Cotton used in textile items ranged from a low of about 5,918,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1955 to a high of about 11,095,000


pounds in the fourth quarter of 1954. Variations in the amounts of cotton and manmade fibers used were not parallel. Furthermore, the period for which the data are available is not long enough to establish a definite trend. Manmade fiber varied from a low of 1.8 percent of the cotton used in the third quarter of 1954 to a high of 17.8 percent in the first quarter of 1956. However, there was not a steady growth in this percentage from one quarter to the next and this range "does not necessarily indicate a significant trend," said USDA.

Texas Rates Increased; Linters, Oil Exempt

Increases of six percent in general rates on commodities, with some exemptions, have been granted by the Texas Railroad Commission in line with increases authorized earlier by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Similar increases in truck rates have been authorized. Aug. 11 is the effective date for the increases, says Ed P. Byars, Fort Worth, traffic director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Byars represented the crushers in opposing the rate increases. Commodities exempted completely from any increase included crude cottonseed oil, in tank cars, carloads; and cotton linters in carloads.

■ WAYNE LICHTY, Iowa farmer, has been named assistant executive director of the Soybean Council of America. He will work under GEORGE STRAYER, executive director.



facts that mean something to
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1 **The Press** is the official publication for the National Cottonseed Products Association (oil mills), the National Cotton Ginners' Association, and *each* state ginners' association from California to the Carolinas. This gives you *accepted* readership throughout these industries.

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Towery Heads Moss-Gordin Fiber Research Program

Jack D. Towery, textile engineer, has been named to head the newly established Fiber Research Laboratory of Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. According to Moss-Gordin officials in Lubbock and Dallas, the laboratory has been set up to maintain a controlled system of constant checking on fiber quality as the result of lint cleaning by the Moss machines. Textile mills today are emphasizing their need for fiber quality and Moss-Gordin developments in cleaning equipment are keeping pace with the requirements.

Towery is well qualified for fiber research work with the Moss-Gordin organization. After taking a degree in textile engineering in 1938, he became superintendent of the Brenham Cotton Mill. He was then named research textile engineer for the Cotton Research Committee, University of Texas, and the National Cotton Council joint projects for three years.

For a year Towery was research engineer for the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., and then served as technical engineer for Plymouth Cordage Co., Plymouth, Mass. He was technical engineer in charge of the pilot plant of Riegel Development Laboratories, Ware Shoals, S. C. For the past six years, Towery has been textile engineer and research principal, Cotton Research Committee of Texas and instructor in textile engineering at Texas Tech, Lubbock. He is the author of many research papers on cotton characteristics and processing properties



JACK D. TOWERY

and holds memberships in the Fiber Society and the British Textile Institute.

Work done in the Moss-Gordin Fiber Research Laboratory will contribute much to the textile industry and at the same time benefit grower and ginner, Moss-Gordin officials believe.

Cotton Loan Price Chart

A cotton loan price chart for 1956-57 that should be useful to members of the industry is being distributed by National Bank of Commerce in Memphis.

• Cotton Bale Ties To Get Priority

BALE TIES for cotton will get special attention and every effort will be made to supply ties needed for the 1956 crop, officials of the two leading manufacturing firms, Tennessee Coal & Iron Division of U.S. Steel Corp. and Atlantic Steel Co., say.

Producers of bale ties are cooperating with the National Cotton Council, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, American Cotton Shippers' Association, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, national and state ginners' associations and others to see that ties are supplied where needed.

Atlantic Steel said operations were resumed at its tie plant on Aug. 6, and TCI announced that bale ties would receive preferred attention on production schedules, as well as that first shipments from the mill would be bale ties, out of stocks which were on hand when the strike started.

Mill Men on Committee

California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Association committees for 1956-57 have been appointed. Members of the concentrate feeds division are J. L. Kingsley, chairman, Escondido Valley Poultry Association, Escondido; H. V. Nootbaar, vice-chairman, H. V. Nootbaar & Co., Pasadena; I. D. Sinaico, Liberty Vegetable Oil Co., Norwalk; Carter Sanders, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno; S. E. Lanier, Van Waters & Rogers of California, San Francisco.

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Texans Can Take It, But Can Cotton?

Hot, dry weather has ceased to be a joke in the Southwest, but people still can get a chuckle out of a story now going the rounds about Texas. Three men who died were cremated—a Mississippian, Oklahoman and Texan. After the Mississippian was cremated, his ashes were put into a quart jar. The Oklahoman was next and a pint jar would hold his ashes. The Texan was last; after 15 hours, the furnace door was opened. Out walked the Texan, mopping his brow and saying, "Wow, two more days of this hot weather and it's sure going to be hard on my cotton crop."

Soybean, Flaxseed Stocks Smaller Than Year Ago

Soybean stocks on July 1 totaled 64.2 million bushels, USDA estimates. This was 3.5 percent less than the record 66.4 million bushels in storage a year ago but far above the 35.6 million in storage two year ago.

Volume of soybeans at terminal and processing plants was high, while farm stocks were very low. Mills held 36.7 million bushels on July 1 (10.8 million a year ago), terminals had 11 million bushels (2.4 million a year earlier) and there were only 7.1 million bushels on farms (32.8 million were held on farms a year ago).

Flaxseed carryover at the beginning of the new crop year is small, USDA reports. Total flaxseed in all positions on July 1 was only 4.1 million bushels, compared with 11.2 million a year ago.



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PTC CABLE — DETECTS HEAT INSTANTLY in stored cotton seed with guaranteed performance because it's built rugged. (1) Improved Plow Steel with tensile strength of 7,040 lbs. (2) Plastic sheath insulates against friction, moisture, fumigants, etc. (3) Heat-sensitive thermocouple circuit triple coated with Formvar insulation.

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George A. Parks Heads Fats and Oils Work

Appointment of George A. Parks, Jr., as director of the Fats and Oils Division of the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, has been announced by Gwynn Garnett, FAS administrator.

As director of the Fats and Oils Division, Parks will have primary responsibility for developing and conducting programs to increase sales abroad of U.S. fats, oils, oilseeds, and vegetable cake and meal.

He has been deputy director of the Oils and Peanut Division of Commodity Stabilization Service since April 20, 1955, and has had long experience in oils and oilseeds work in the Department. He holds a B.S. degree in agricultural economics from Oklahoma A. and M. College, and joined the Department as an agricultural statistician in Stillwater, Okla., in 1937.

New Catalog

ROTOR LIFT ENGINEERING CATALOG IS RELEASED

A new Rotor Lift catalog has been announced by Southwestern Supply and Machine Works, Oklahoma City.

The new catalog contains complete engineering data on horsepower, capacities and operating speeds for Rotor Lifts of 6, 9, 12 and 16 inches diameter.

Descriptive matter and specifications are included on eight basic designs in which the equipment is manufactured.

Copies are available from Southwestern Supply and Machine Works, Six S.E. Fourth St., Oklahoma City, or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas.



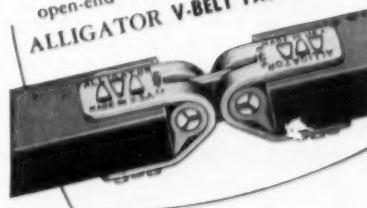
Setting Travel Record

HORACE ETCHISON, McAllen, may be setting some kind of travel record as president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Conscientiously seeking to help Association members through personal discussions and visits, he is attending the district meetings which are being held from the Rio Grande to the Red River and from the Sabine to West of the Pecos. That means lots of travel, too, as Horace lives in the southernmost part of the state.

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**ALLIGATOR
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Du Pont Sets 1956 NO-ACCIDENT GOAL, Invests \$4 Million

■ **EMPLOYEES** already are safer at work than at home, records show, but "so long as a single person is seriously injured we cannot be satisfied," officials of company say.

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS is being invested this year by the DuPont Co. in safety programs, even though records show employees of that firm already are safer at work than at home. The \$4 million is direct expense; full cost may run 10 to 15 times that much, the firm says in a report of interest to those in the cotton and oilseed industries striving to reduce accidents.

Du Pont over-all injury rate is exceptionally low now, but the firm is shooting for a perfect record. This would mean 100,000 persons working a year without any injuries.

"So long as a single employee is seriously injured at work we cannot be satisfied," Vice-President Robert L. Richards said in a message to employees. "That a goal of 'no injuries' is entirely realistic and can be achieved is borne out by the fact that 70 of the company's plants and laboratories operated throughout the year 1955 without a

single disabling injury."

The injury rate the company is worrying about has been dwindling toward the vanishing point but has not reached it. The record has brought the company national recognition over the years, including now for the twelfth time the Award of Honor from the National Safety Council—the only company so honored that often.

In 1955, a "second best" year, 77 employees had time-losing injuries on the job. Almost exactly four times as many—307 of them—were hurt in falls alone around home. Altogether, they sustained 1,651 injuries off the job.

In terms of rate, which provides a sound comparison, on-the-job injuries came to .39 per million man-hours worked while injuries away from work added up to 5.36 per million hours of exposure—more than 13 times as much.

The company hopes that employees will carry their training in safety off

the job with them and is encouraging them to do so. One of the national awards it received last year was for its activity in prevention of home accidents.

Aside from the obvious individual welfare of safety, Du Pont has found its aggressive campaign to prevent personal injuries to be good business although this cannot be calculated financially. The firm believes that the mutual interests between the men and women operating its chemical processes and those in the laboratories and offices and the management lead to confidence and teamwork which is reflected importantly in the success of the enterprise. This tangible interest in the physical well-being of employees does much to strengthen their loyalty to the company.

In the Du Pont safety program, every member of supervision from the newest foreman to top management is held personally responsible for the safety of men and women working with him. This makes it an integral part of every job. Ability to get work done without injury is an important consideration for promotion.

Costa Rica To Import More Oils in 1956

Costa Rica's imports of hydrogenated cottonseed oil and soybean oil—largely from the U. S.—are expected to increase in 1956 to 720 short tons from the 580 tons in 1955.

Lard imports—also largely from the U.S.—may drop to 875 tons from the 1,000 tons last year. Imports of sesame seed and cottonseed are forecast at only 700 and 600 tons compared with 880 and 870 tons, respectively, last year.

Production of fats and oils in Costa Rica is expected to increase substantially this year as shown by the following forecasts by USDA, (with estimates of production in 1955 in parentheses): sesame seed—400 tons (125); cottonseed—700 (450); palm oil—2,500 (1,990); cottonseed oil—450 (not available); sesame seed oil—125 (not available); shortening—1,350 (978); margarine—1,000 (765); and lard—875 (1,000). Tallow production has increased each year since 1952, but no forecast has been reported for 1956. Output in 1955 was 1,800 tons.

Soybean Convention Now in Progress

The 1956 annual convention of the American Soybean Association is being held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors' Association, Aug. 13-16, at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Reports on the export outlook, a price forecast and discussions of the new Soybean Council of America are the highlights of the convention.

The export situation especially will receive much emphasis, as soybean industry leaders who have returned recently from abroad will report on the future outlook.

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El Paso Site for Convention

June 16-19, 1957, are the dates for the annual convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

The convention will be held at the Hilton Hotel, El Paso, according to H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Vernon P. Moore of USDA Joins Council Staff

Vernon P. Moore, long-time leader in government ginning research, has joined the production and marketing division staff of the National Cotton Council.

Moore will concentrate on activities aimed at improved efficiency and better quality preservation in ginning and other phases of marketing.



VERNON P. MOORE

Before joining the Council, the new staff member had been senior cotton technologist and assistant in charge at the U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. During his 10 years as Stoneville, he was concerned with all phases of fiber evaluation as it relates to ginning.

Moore originally joined USDA in 1938 in Smith-Doxey classing at Memphis. For three years, he alternated every six months between this position and the job as Extension cotton ginning specialist for Mississippi State College.

After a four-year stint as an Air Force pilot during World War II, he returned to USDA. He served a short period in the Smith-Doxey classing office at Greenwood, Miss., before being transferred to Stoneville.

A native of Alabama, Moore is an engineering graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He and Mrs. Moore and son Jimmy will make their home in Memphis.

■ S. G. CHANDLER, North Georgia district agent, has been named Georgia Extension demonstration leader.

Indian Acreage Increased

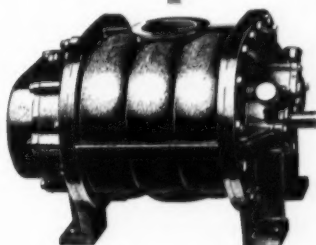
USDA reports that the final estimate of Indian cotton acreage for 1955-56 has been increased to 20,230,000 acres, eight percent more than 1954-55 plantings. The crop, however, was only 3,800,000 bales, 14 percent below that of the 1954-55 season.

India Builds New Mill

India is building a new cooperative cotton spinning mill with 12,000 spindles at Srivilliputtur.

■ DOUGLAS H. WARREN has been appointed Georgia Extension radio-television editor.

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The simple design of Roots-Connorsville Rotary Positive Blowers assures you of these essential and valuable characteristics for pneumatic conveying:

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A. M. PENDLETON, USDA Extension Service, Dallas, addresses the Louisiana Ginners' School in Alexandria. The importance of maintaining cotton's natural qualities was the theme of the recent meeting.

Meetings Show Way

High Quality Cotton Pays Louisiana Farmers

■ **WORKING TOGETHER** for each other's benefit, the farmer and the ginner can produce a better grade of cotton to meet the high standards that are demanded by today's textile industry.

By **CHARLES E. SEVERANCE**

ALL Louisianians who are interested in cotton's future—growers, ginners and everyone else—are making a combined effort to protect that future by sending a higher quality product to the market. The major problem is to preserve cotton's natural advantages against damage in harvesting and ginning.

A highlight of this effort is an educational program begun in 1955 to encourage a better job of harvesting with mechanical pickers and continued in 1956. The National Cotton Council, farm machinery manufacturers, USDA, and the Louisiana Extension Service are working together to tell the farmer why maintaining the quality of cotton is so important and how he can do a better job of harvesting to maintain the quality of cotton. Louisiana has had four area meetings to inform the county agents, farmers, and others on the importance of the program and on how they can assist. More than 200 key people attended these area meetings. Follow up meetings will be held in major cotton parishes.

The farm machinery companies are planning meetings through their local dealers to train their customers' operators in how to operate and service the machines so as to do the best job of harvesting possible.

A cotton ginners' school was held in Alexandria on July 24, by the Agricultural Extension Service and the cotton gin companies. The Extension Service representatives told the ginners of the

problems facing the cotton industry, what the Service is doing to inform the farmer of these problems and the part he can play in maintaining the quality of cotton, and how the farmer and ginner can cooperate to maintain the quality of the cotton in the ginning process. Each gin machinery company repre-

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sentative gave specific instructions to the ginner on the adjustments and operation of his company's machinery.

The total registered attendance at this meeting was 123, including 88 ginners from 48 gins in 20 parishes. The others present were representatives of the cotton gin companies, USDA, Louisiana Extension Service, and others interested in cotton's future.

Paraguay's Cotton Output Reduced in 1955-56

Latest estimates of cotton production in Paraguay during August-July, 1955-56, indicate a reduction to approximately 46,000 bales as compared with the 60,000 bales produced in 1954-55, and 62,000 bales in 1953-54. The reduction is attributed to drouth during the planting season, and flood conditions in the Chaco region during the picking season.

Paraguay's cotton consumption amounts to approximately 15,000 bales annually, and the balance of the crop is exported. Exports during August-July, 1954-55, were estimated at 48,000 bales.

Imports from Paraguay in 1954-55 by some of the major cotton importing countries were as follows: Belgium 17,000 bales; Japan 9,000 bales; Uruguay 7,000 bales; the United Kingdom 4,000 bales; Western Germany 4,000 bales; Spain 3,000 bales; Norway 2,000 bales; and the Netherlands and Switzerland 1,000 bales each.

Pink Bollworm Found In Arkansas Field

A pink bollworm was found in an Arkansas field on June 26 for the first time on record, the State Plant Board reports. All worms found in the state in the past appeared in gin trash. The pink bollworm was discovered in a cotton bloom in Logan County, near Paris, Ark., a county in which gin trash perviously had contained the cotton pest.

Peanut Price Supports Announced by USDA

Price support levels were announced by USDA for peanuts by types and areas on Aug. 1 as follows: Virginia type, \$242.98; Runner type, \$212.56; Southeastern Spanish type, \$230.30; and Southwestern Spanish type, \$223.43.

The support price for individual lots of each of the types will be calculated through the use of a specific price for each one percent of sound mature kernels and a price of \$1.50 for each percent of kernels other than those classified as sound mature kernels. The price for each one percent sound mature kernels by types will be: Virginia type, \$3.28; Runner type, \$3.15; Southwestern Spanish type, \$3.25; and Southwestern Spanish type, \$3.20.

Firm To Aid Farm Research in Peru

PERUVIAN governmental agricultural agencies and the Chemicals International Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. are cooperating in tests concerning disease and nutritional problems affecting cotton, a number of other crops and pastures, Dr. Elif Miller of the firm has announced.

The work will be carried out primarily at the research stations at La Molina and Tingo Maria. The proposed work on use of chemicals will be under general supervision of Dr. R. W. Cummings, chief, Agricultural Research Mission, Institute of Interamerican Affairs.

More Land Irrigated

More than one million acres of Mexican farm land, much of it in cotton, is being irrigated by the new Miguel Hidalgo Dam in Central Mexico, Mexican cooperative officials report. The dam is on Rio Fuerte.

Quarantine Stations Open

Three quarantine stations for the pink bollworm opened on the Mississippi River on Aug. 1, Dr. Ross E. Hutchins of the Mississippi State Plant Board has announced. The stations, which were the subject of a feature article in The Press last season, are located at Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez bridges. All incoming vehicles will be inspected on a 24-hour schedule.

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Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginners put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

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• Forum To Discuss South's Future

"THE SOUTH'S FUTURE" will be the theme for a national forum Oct. 11-13 in New Orleans. Planned as the fiftieth anniversary observance of the Louisiana Section of the American Chemical Society, the meeting will be attended by educators, students, business and industry leaders.

Key speakers will present papers on industrial and technological developments and educational progress will be discussed. A meeting of high school students, at which scholarships will be awarded for the best presentation on "What Science Is Doing To Improve My Community" will run concurrently with the adult program.

Council Men on Program

Farmers, ginners and others of Coahoma County met at Clarksdale, Miss., July 31, for a discussion of cotton's problems and potential by C. E. McDaniel and Walter H. Rayner of the National Cotton Council. Sponsors of the meeting included the Delta Council, Farm Bureau Young Planters' Club and Senior Planters' Club and Extension Service.

Report on Radiation

"The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation" is the title of a report to the public issued by the National Academy of Sciences — National Research Council, Washington.

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

GEORGE PFEIFFENBERGER, executive vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock, believes that cotton must have the same kind of "sales engineering" that synthetic fibers receive. He recently said:

"Textile mills are demanding more modern methods in fiber merchandising, and they expect it of cotton. Failing to get it they turn to other fibers. They want more precise evaluation and use data in their cotton purchases, in terms not only of grade and staple, but fineness, strength, uniformity, dyeability, bleachability, spinnability, and any other important attribute which can be measured. They want uniformity within and between bales, and from one shipment to the next. They want cotton packaged so as to prevent contamination."

• Edible Oil Exports At Record Levels

VEGETABLE OIL EXPORTS reached an all-time high during the first half of 1956, both for soybean and cottonseed oil, USDA's preliminary estimates indicate.

With soybean oil exports in June maintaining the high rate of previous months, the January-June total of 253 million pounds was more than 12 times the figure recorded for the first half of 1955. Including estimated January-June soybean exports of 23.4 million bushels—which exceeded the previous 6-month record of 21.2 million bushels in 1955—the annual rate of exports of oil and beans in bean equivalent set during the first semester is over 90 million bushels, compared with record high total exports of 80 million bushels in 1955.

Cottonseed oil exports in June exceeded June, 1955, shipments by 10 percent, and the January-June total of 371 million pounds was nearly one-fourth greater than in the first half of last year. At this rate, total 1956 exports of cottonseed oil would exceed by over 100 million pounds the record annual level of about 630 million pounds set in 1954 and 1955.

Though exports of cake and meal in June dropped to 80 percent on the previous June's exports, an all-time record volume of 260,000 short tons was shipped abroad during the first six months, exceeding the previous high set in January-June, 1955, by over 70 percent. The relative increase in exports of linseed cake and meal is marked, although soybean cake and meal continued to make up the bulk of the shipments.

New Catalog

ALLIS-CHALMERS ISSUES TRACTOR INFORMATION

Diesel, LP gas and gasoline engine powered Model WD-45 tractors are the subject of a new catalog issued by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Box 512, Milwaukee 1. Readers may obtain copies from the manufacturer, or by writing to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

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• USDA Process Used By Another Mill

A SECOND OIL MILL is installing the new filtration-extraction process for oilseeds, developed by USDA scientists, USDA announced Aug. 8. The first plant in commercial operation was at Greenwood, Miss., and the same firm is installing the process at its mill at Hollandale.

The filtration-extraction process was perfected by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at New Orleans, La., where success in pilot-plant operations by the Southern Utilization Research Branch led the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co. to test the process under commercial conditions.

After extensive trials at its Greenwood plant, which has been in operation over two years, alternately handling cottonseed and soybeans, the company is installing a second filtration-extraction plant at Hollandale, Miss. This plant, due to be completed late this year, will be able to process 140 to 200 tons of cottonseed and 80 to 130 tons of soybeans per day.

The filtration - extraction process, suitable for small and medium-size mills, requires only rolling, cooking, and crisping of the prepared material before actual extraction of the oil with a petroleum solvent. A vacuum filter separates the oil-solvent mixture from the oilseed meal. The remaining operations follow conventional solvent-extraction methods, USDA said.

In addition to cottonseed and soybeans, flaxseeds, ricebran, and milo germ can be processed with only slight modification. Thus, where different oilseeds are available, economical year-round operation is possible. A company in Chile is now constructing a plant using the filtration-extraction principle to process vegetable oil from rice bran and sunflower seeds according to USDA.

Harvester Schools Held In South Carolina

Cotton quality harvesting schools met in South Carolina on July 30 at Bennettsville; July 31 at Sumter; and Aug. 1 at Orangeburg.

Ralph Jackson, National Cotton Council; Frank Bouknight, J. C. Oglesbee and James Luscombe of USDA; and M. C. McKenzie, South Carolina Extension Service, were speakers for the schools.

Cotton Program Presented Before Kiwanis Club

Lamar Judy of Southern Cotton Oil Co., Orangeburg, S. C., presented a Kiwanis Club program on July 23. Ralph Jackson, South Carolina representative of the National Cotton Council, cooperated with him in discussing cotton's problems and opportunities.

It was pointed out that Orangeburg County is the largest cotton producing county in South Carolina, and ranks among the largest in the Southeast.

Proceedings Issued

Texas Agricultural Workers' Association has issued the proceedings of its twenty-ninth annual meeting, held last January at Dallas.



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CALENDAR							
Conventions • Meetings • Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Aug. 13-15—Joint conventions, American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Aug. 22-23-24—Tenth Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• Sept. 23-26 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, Sherman Hotel,

Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference, Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention, Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Coopera-

tives joint meeting, Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 5-6—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

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Brook Motors are available from warehouse at Chicago, Dallas, Jersey City, Los Angeles, Memphis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, Tampa, and other major distributing points.

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SINCE 1904



• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 16-18 — Joint annual convention of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Ginners' Short Courses Held in Mississippi

Three short courses for Mississippi ginners were held during July and August. The first of these was held July 26-27 at Jackson, followed on Aug. 2-3 by a short course at Greenville, and Aug. 6-7 by one at Tupelo.

Mississippi Extension Service, Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, the Delta Council and others cooperated in sponsoring the schools.

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Meetings in Progress

Seven of the 11 district meetings for Arkansas-Missouri ginners have been held during the first part of August. District meetings which have not convened are:

District 3, Aug. 14, Walnut Ridge, Chamber of Commerce.

District 4, Aug. 15, Blytheville, Walker Park.

District 2, Aug. 20, Kennett, Jones Memorial Park.

District 1, Aug. 21, Sikeston, Rustic Inn.

THE *Finest* TELESCOPE EVER BUILT!



A PROVEN PRODUCT

Runs on track—unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.

Easy to Operate

Bronze Oil-Lite Bearings Throughout

Sturdy Construction

A Real Labor Saver

Last season we were unable to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.

Better place your order now before it is too late.

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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible BUILDINGS

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THE *key* TO GREATER EFFICIENCY AT LOWER COSTS

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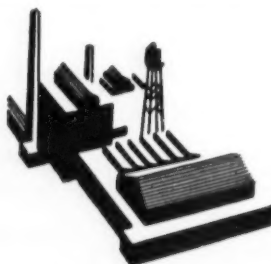
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& SUPPLY CO., INC.

1629 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

laugh it off

For several minutes a rather uncouth diner had been annoying those at neighboring tables in the restaurant by his impatient demands upon the waiter.

At one point, while the waiter was serving another customer, the boorish fellow banged on the table and yelled: "What does a man have to do around here to get a glass of water!"

A demure young lady at the next table looked at him a moment and said, sweetly: "Try setting yourself on fire."

Husband: "The iceman's been bragging that he's kissed every woman in this apartment house, except one."

Wife: "Must be that snooty Mrs. Jones upstairs."

The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. Two old Irishwomen coming out of church were heard commenting on the address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his Reverence would be giving us," said one to the other.

"It is indade," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."

An old Negro preacher was telling his flock about King Solomon. After he had described the many palaces, etc., he told them that he had a thousand wives, and a thousand concubines, and fed all of them Ambrosia. At this point one of the good brothers said, "Never mind what he fed them—what did he eat?"

A salesman for the building supplies house landed in a country town. Noticing an old lady sitting in a chair by a window and staring out at the village scene, he figured there might be a sale.

"I've been noticing you," he said, when he got her attention. "I'm a salesman. Thought I might sell you one of the new double-size picture windows."

"Picture windows?" the old lady grinned, "What fur? I ain't nothin' to look at any more."

The teacher attached this note to little Johnny's report card:

"Dear Mrs. Ostrom: Johnny is a bright boy, but he spends all his time with the girls. I'm trying to think up some way to cure him."

Mrs. Ostrom studied the note, then wrote the teacher: "If you think of a way to cure Johnny, let me know. I have never been able to cure his father."

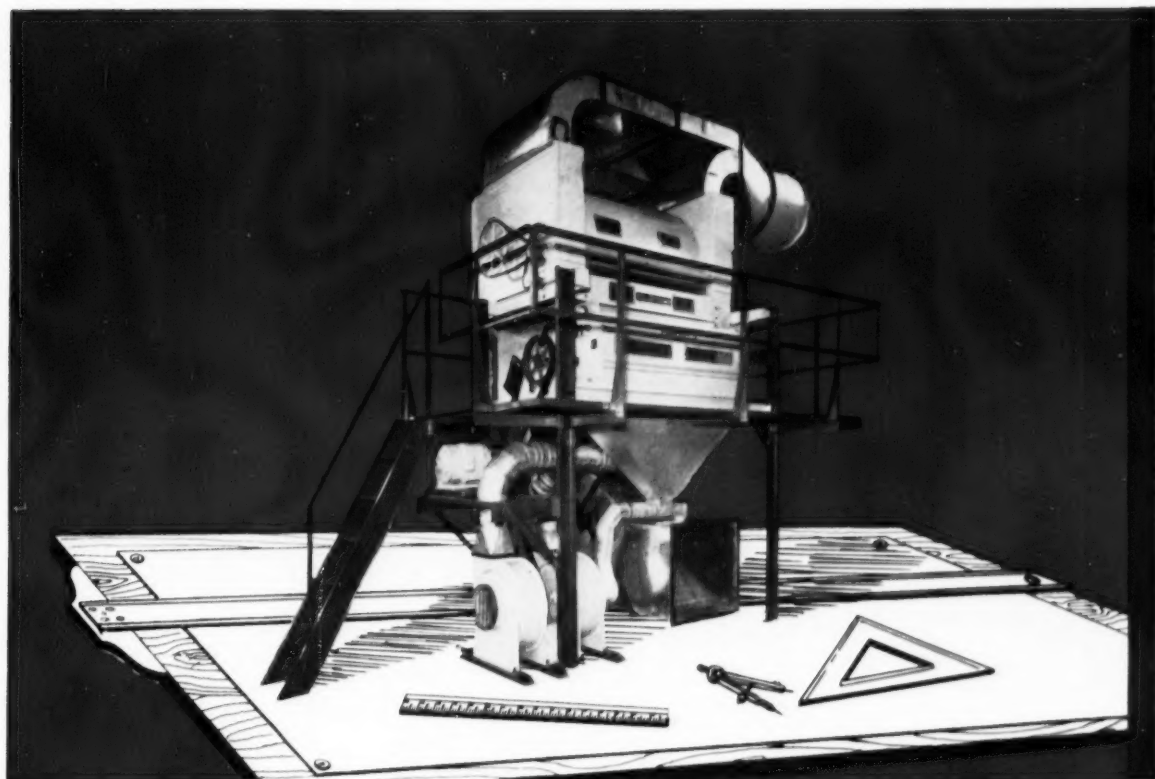
"I like to live in a small town because I don't have to keep an eye on my wife," said a confirmed small townsman. "Neighbors do it for me."

I like the story about the small boy buying a ticket for an afternoon movie. "Why aren't you in school?" the cashier asked.

"I don't have to go to," was the answer. "I've got the measles."

A lawyer received a phone call from one of his clients. The call was from the death house in Sing Sing. "I'm scheduled for the electric chair in thirty minutes," wailed the client. "You're my lawyer. Tell me what's my next move."

Quick as a flash the lawyer answered, "Don't sit down."



YOUR **MOSS** LINT CLEANER

will be CUSTOM ENGINEERED *for your Gin*



Every Moss Lint Cleaner is sold and engineered to meet existing gin capacity and to take care of contemplated expansion in gin capacity.



Moss engineers save you money by installing your Moss where the fewest changes are necessary to your existing equipment.



As improvements develop, they will be applicable to your machine. Your Moss Lint Cleaner will always be the most efficient in the field.

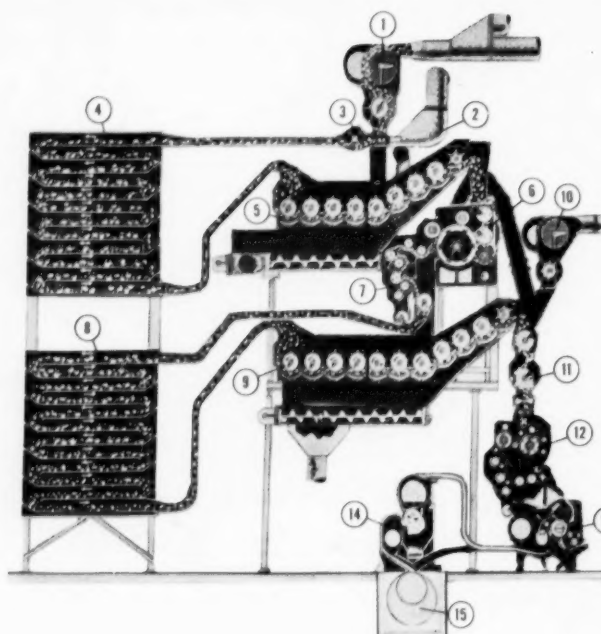


Moss Lint Cleaners raise cotton a full grade or more. Visit the gins in your area that have Moss Lint Cleaners. See for yourself how a Moss installation will increase your ginning volume and profits.

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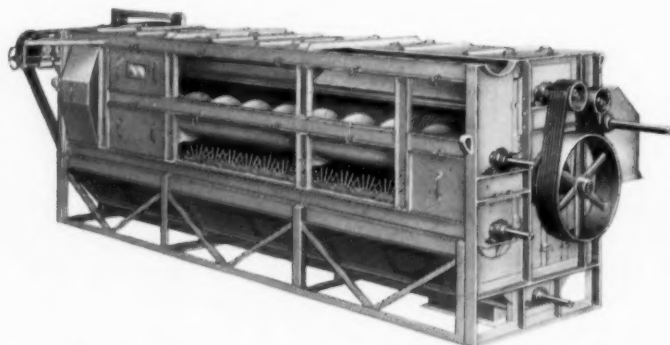
- 1 FLAT SCREEN SEPARATOR
- 2 HOT AIR from UNI-MATIC Heater
- 3 TOUSER ROLLER, opens cotton for drying
- 4 No. 1 DRYER TOWER, 12-shelf
- 5 No. 1 CLEANER, 9-cylinder
- 6 BIG BUR EXTRACTOR
- 7 GREEN LEAF and STICK REMOVER
- 8 No. 2 DRYER TOWER, 12-shelf
- 9 No. 2 CLEANER, 11-cylinder
- 10 OVERFLOW SEPARATOR
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- 12 Stick & Green Leaf EXTRACTOR-CLEANER-FEEDER
- 13 90-SAW Air Blast GIN with VACUUM MOTING
- 14 Grid Bar Type LINT CLEANER
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Trash discharge or Moting Space extends **FULL LENGTH** directly under Saw Cylinder. This feature eliminates Cylinder dragging through accumulated trash at this point, and affords maximum capacity without loss of cotton.

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